THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 108. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and, perhaps, the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on—the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION.

Attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power*, *Epilepsy*, and *Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences—

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness, or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or sickness state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and color, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease it is sure to affect the bodily health mental powers, happiness, and that of posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, select, with great care, and prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD*, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

[Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia].

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD.—Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk if I did other *Buchus* would out-do yours; but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did, a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients I have cured with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cures with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEORGE H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED,

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions, throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.

AND

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S

THE FENIANS

Progress of the Trial of O'Mahony and Killian—Arraignment of the Deposed Head Centre's Accomplice—Mutual Recriminations of Killian and O'Mahony—The Maine Fiasco Described—Testimony of One of Killian's Victims, Etc.

The proceedings in the case of John O'Mahony, late Head Centre, are still in progress at the headquarters in Union Square. The terrible crash in the fortunes of O'Mahony has completely humbled that august individual, and rendered him powerless. His chief supporters are deserting him in shoals, and in a few days he will have to face the gathering storm alone and unsupported. To render the matter worse there is a division in the organization and the factions are now preparing for a fight for the spoils, one led by O'Mahony, and the other by B. Doran Killian, who, despite the disgraceful failure at Eastport, is still as picturesque and imposing as ever. Killian, with all his natural magnificence, and his cheerful flow of polysyllables, has not the strength of O'Mahony, owing to the fact that his career, though brilliant, has not been of as long a duration in the Fenian Brotherhood. He stands his chance, therefore, of success in the contest with the mysterious being O'Mahony, who still retains the blind but unthinking devotion of a number of his devoted followers. Around the Moffat mansion there are a thousand rumors in the mouths of the initiated accusing O'Mahony of fraud, peculation, and extravagance. The disorganized officials are at a loss which side to take, between Killian and O'Mahony. The committee in charge of the headquarters are very reticent in regard to their future intentions, and in the meantime reporters are looked upon as messengers of evil, and no information transpires.

O'Mahony is gloomy, and looks upon every stranger as a traitor and a spy. Six short days have made a great change in the fortunes of this once powerful potentate. The masses of the Brotherhood, the workers in brick and mortar, the buttermakers and longshoremen, who have raised O'Mahony to his late grand eminence, have become obstreperous, and have dared to ask questions as to the whereabouts of the hundreds of thousands of dollars contributed through the sweat of their brows to the disenthrallment of Erin. These honest and devoted men, full of love and hope for the "old land!"—denounced as *canaille* by the leaders, who have clothed themselves in purple and fine linen, and have dined sumptuously off choice wines and indulged in epicurean banquets at the expense of the Brotherhood at large, are opening their eyes and asking themselves how much nearer they are to the fulfillment of their hopes than they were seven years since, when they began the work of organizing the Fenian Brotherhood with John O'Mahony as the apostle of Irish liberty at its head. Rough-looking and horny-handed, they have the audacity and presumption to visit O'Mahony in his fallen brightness, and insist him by demanding what he has done with the funds provided him by the Brotherhood.

B. DORAN KILLIAN ON TRIAL.

Mr. B. Doran Killian, late Lieutenant-General of the Irish Republic, "one and indivisible," is now on trial for rumored malfeasances and other heinous charges, before a committee of nine, selected from the Circles of the Department of Manhattan. The committee will have to be very careful, or else the Lieutenant-General, with a torrent of flowing words, will so overwhelm their senses and obfuscate their understanding that they will be forced to acquit the great "soldier" and "mobilizer," with a vote of thanks for his patriotic and heroic services in "the field." The Circles of Manhattan are, however, determined to ascert in where the screw is loose, and B Doran Killian may possibly be overturned, despite all his plausibility and poetical language.

O'MAHONY AND STEPHENS.

A few days since the O'Mahony issued a thrilling pronunciamento to the circles, ordering a parade of their members to receive James Stephens. This was O'Mahony's last card in order to cover up his late disgrace and overthrow, but it did not work as he expected. The Executive Committee of the Department of Manhattan have issued an order, or rather John O'Mahony has since issued a second order countermanding the parade, and referring the arrangements to the said Executive Committee. This humiliating document was signed by the O'Mahony himself, and it is a most convincing proof of his want of power to coerce as formerly, his once steadfast friends, who are his accusers and judges. On Sunday next the circles of the Department of Manhattan will have a private meeting at the Apollo Rooms, Prince street, when important business will be transacted. The old headquarters of the department, at No. 814 Broadway, have been given up to its original owners by the District Centre, Mr. Patrick Shaw. Captain Green, who published the following manifesto against O'Mahony, was a captain in the Killian army of invasion at Eastport, during the late Fenian campaign.—*N. Y. World.*

The Fenian Expedition to Maine.

To the Editor of the Boston Post:—

SIR:—Being one of the number that accompanied the late Eastport expedition, I propose to give some facts concerning it through your paper to the public, for I hold that it is fully time the people should know something about the inner workings of an organization that has been sustained for the past seven years by the hard earnings of the Irish people. The late movement originated from Killian at the convention held in New York last January, and was the means of holding the organization from going over to Roberts and Sweeney; for we all believe it was necessary, in order to be successful, to accomplish some fact on this continent whereby we might raise our flag and be recognized as a belligerent, issue letters of marque and send out our privateers to prey upon British commerce while organizing an expedition for Ireland. We all felt—the members of the Convention—that if the Fenian Brotherhood could not accomplish this move on British territory visible from these shores, and that unfortified, that it could never organize an expedition formidable enough to cope with the English navy on its way to Ireland, for it is by an armed expedition from these shores that we can, it ever, redeem our country from English misrule. Money has had a tendency to disorganize, instead of perfecting, the organization at home; for we have been disappointed so often—even by Stephens—that it is now a question whether there is any organization there or not. Instead of creating activity among the leaders in Ireland, the money sent from this country only made them docile, and is the cause, more than any other, of the long postponement of the fight.

At the last meeting of the "Central Council"—and I hope it will be its last—it was stated that immediate action in the field was necessary to keep the Brotherhood together, for a large portion of the Circles had met for the last time until something was done. Killian's plan of the late movement was brought before it, and, after being thoroughly discussed it was adopted, bearing the signatures of all the members, including O'Mahony, who appointed Killian commander of the expedition. The Brotherhood had now in its possession an iron war vessel, which, according to Killian's statement, was properly manned by a skilful crew, and prepared by him to convey arms for his men to Eastport, where she was to be before his arrival there—that is, she was to be on hand in the bay—for it was Killian's intention to move the men on the objective point on the night of their arrival in Eastport, calculating to have the war-vessel with the arms there before him. In order that there should be no mistake, Killian says that he saw the arms packed, the steamship's machinery worked, and sealed her sailing papers with his own hands before leaving New York for the front. He left New York for Boston, where he remained a short time to make arrangements for men, when he left for Portland, where he also remained a few days to baffle the detectives, and to await the arrival of the New York and Massachusetts contingents, which, including Maine, were to comprise the expedition. Having everything perfected, as he thought, for the work before him, Killian, with his men, left Portland for Eastport where they intended—at least, the men did—to commence their holy mission on the day of their arrival; but, alas! they were sadly disappointed, for to their great surprise they found no Fenian war vessel in the bay nor anything about her. We will now see in the meantime how things were working in New York. After Killian had taken his departure from New York to execute the will of the Brotherhood, and to carry out the hopes and expectations of the Irish race, O'Mahony, by whom he was appointed, countermanded the order of the sailing of the vessel, and, according to Killian, has been disputing with one or two others ever since about who shall own her. He also sent Downing on Killian's trail to watch him, and apparently to pull him back as much as possible. Downing worked very effectually; for the old saying is that it is very hard to make a watch, but very easy to break it. When he reached Boston, there were about fifty of the New York men there awaiting transportation to the front, whom he ordered to return home at a time when Killian and Sinnott were ordering them to the field. This is the way things were working—one man trying to throw embarrassments in the other's way, until the expedition was made a complete failure. When Killian found that he had no arms before him for his men, he went to work and issued posters for a Convention, which had for its object the deceiving of the public as to the real intentions of the Fenians on the border. Two weeks were thus spent in holding meetings and in parading the streets of Eastport, when a schooner arrives from Portland, after going through the Custom House there, with seven hundred and fifty stand of arms. These arms were, of course, examined by the Custom House officer at Eastport, and when they were seen by the English Consul, he at once made affidavit they were intended for revolutionary purposes by the Fenians, and demanded their capture by our Government. The Custom House officials, of course, had no alternative but to take them, or countenance an open breach of the neutrality laws. So the arms were seized, and thus ended the hopes of the expedition—an act which the leaders at Union Square contributed largely to bring about; for it is our opinion that, as the movement originated from Killian, and not O'Mahony, who durst not oppose it openly in Council on account of action being demanded by the Brotherhood, but by his selfishness was determined, as quick as Killian set out, to superintend the movement, to throw all the obstacles he could in his way, fearing that by a successful issue Killian would become too popular, and justly receive, instead of O'Mahony, the plaudits of the organization. Or was it a combined plan of O'Mahony and Killian to inaugurate the expedition for the purpose of selling bonds, and for frustrating the plans of General Sweeney? For not being disposed to rest for themselves any more than the writing of a patriotic letter to the Circles, telling them what they would do, and the drinking of a health out of a bottle of brandy to the State prisoners in Ireland, they seemed determined to embarrass others, and thus let the labor of the Irish on this continent for the past seven years in this movement be wasted without anything being done.

The state of the men when this order came to retreat—that no more money would be sent to sustain them—that Stephens, who had arrived, according to O'Mahoney's telegram, wanted all the money in the treasury, was beyond description. They were assembled in Prescott Hall, Eastport, when the orders of Mahony were read to them, "that the expedition was a failure, and commanded them to go home." This was hard. Yes, it was hard, to see upward of five hundred men, as fine, as true as I ever saw, who had come there without one cent of compensation, many of them paying their own way—to make the greatest sacrifice that can be made—to enlist, with their arms, what the leaders uttered with their tongues, and who had undergone the hardships and privations of the last war, went through everything that manhood could undergo, cry because they had to go back as they came, without doing anything for Old Ireland. They looked upon themselves that night as children in the storm forsaken by their parents. After everything was given up—after O'Mahony, who is an imbecile, went back on us, many of us concluded that we would leave the Brotherhood and never say another word about liberty, but on reconsidering the matter coolly we said that it did not become us as men, as revolutionists to sacrifice the labor of the Brotherhood, ay, the hard earnings of the Irish servant girls of America. Many there are who have given money to O'Mahony, and in doing so had to admit their own families of the necessities of life for the sake of a few useless men at the head of affairs. So we decided to join the ranks of General Sweeney, a man whom we always looked on with respect, and make the best out of a bad job. In view of all the promises and declarations that we have made, if we can't accomplish something the vengeance of Heaven cannot fall on all upon us, for the Irish at home and in the provinces will be trampled under foot and told by the officials that they would be rebels if they could. Then, in the name of God and Ireland, let us unite under the leadership of General Sweeney, and carry out the pledges that we have taken before God and man.

I have given you Mr. Editor, the foregoing facts from personal observation, and as one of the oldest Fenians in New England.

WILLIAM H. GRACE.

Written on board the steamship *New Brunswick*, on her way from Eastport to Portland, April 26, 1866.

An "Irish Stew"—Rumored Insanity of O'Mahony—The Arrival of Stephens—The Mustering of the Clans—The Roberts Party—Killian on Trial at Union Square—Committees from all the Country Circles in the City.

The affairs of the O'Mahony branch of the Fenian Brotherhood are becoming more and more deranged. The circles are discontented, and openly demand an explanation; the subalterns are in a state of mutiny; the sinews of war are withheld; the prophecies relative to the arrival of Stephens have not been fulfilled, and, greatest or all evils, it is rumored that the great chieftain who was to lead the Irish Republican Army from New York to Dublin, and dictate terms to the Queen of England from the halls of Buckingham Palace, is in a state of mind bordering on insanity. The Union Square headquarters are almost deserted, and the officials at that establishment are anything but courteous or polite. The fact is, O'Mahony expects to be disturbed in his occupation of the mansion. Killian is reported to have sinister designs on the Head Centre, and his (Killian's) movements are closely watched by a few devoted admirers who still believe in the genius of O'Mahony.

The disaffected muster in large numbers each evening on the sidewalk in front of the Moffat mansion, and it is asserted that some of the more discontented Circles have detailed a guard of a dozen men, who are relieved at regular intervals, to watch the Headquarters. Extensive preparations have been made for the arrival of Stephens, which appears to be as far off as ever. The Circles have been told to hold themselves in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice to give the President of the Irish Republic a reception befitting one of his exalted position and influence. The Fenian Fair has closed, the receipts by no means equaling the expectations of the enthusiastic sisters. Many of the Circles, in violation of the orders from Union Square, have resolved to send no more money to that quarter until an investigation shall have been held, and the object of the late move on Canada, the cause of its failure, and other matters thoroughly exposed. In consequence of these and other precautionary measures, the receipts have sensibly diminished, and the sale of the bonds has altogether fallen away. Letters of indignation come in from all parts of the country, and the lives of the actors in the Eastport farce are in imminent danger. Killian is generally obnoxious to the rank and file, and O'Mahony is regarded as half-crazed. Nothing but the immediate arrival of Stephens and the reorganization of the Brotherhood can save it from total dismemberment.

The Roberts party report favorably, and promise action in a few weeks at furthest.

Mr. B. D. Killian has been on trial before the Council of Ten for the last two days at Union Square. The proceedings are kept strictly private. It is stated that Killian has called O'Mahony a "liar," to which the latter retorted in equally polite and unstatesmanlike phraseology. Killian will prove, it is said, more than a match for his judges, and it is expected that he will baffle all attempts to prove his perfidy in the Eastport business.

A few months ago a gentleman made O'Mahony a present of 1000 sabres, promising 500 more in a short time. A few days ago he called at Union Square and offered 500 more, when this distinguished Head Centre replied that "he did not want them now."

Committees from nearly all the Circles in the country are in town, and the indignation in Fenian circles is alarmingly on the increase.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Return of the "Winooski" from her Wild Goose Chase—Her First Cruise Without the "Dock Attachment" Highly Unsuccessful—She is Distanced by the Fenian Schooner.

EASTPORT, Me., May 4.—The *Winooski* returned from her pursuit of the Fenian schooner at five o'clock this evening. A large number of people gathered on the various wharves, and as she cast anchor greeted her with ironical cheers and groans. She sighted the schooner *Wentworth* at six o'clock on Wednesday, but, not suspecting the Fenian ruse, took no notice of her. She anchored in Machias bay on Wednesday night, overhauling the *City of Richmond* and several schooners, without gaining any intelligence of the object of her pursuit, and left Machias on Thursday morning, making Swallow Tail Point, Grand Menan, at eight P. M., and anchoring there. The inhabitants were fearfully scared at first, thinking her a Fenian privateer. They informed the Captain of the *Winooski* that two schooners were seen on the previous evening lying off Dark Harbor. They were preparing to board them, when one suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. The officers and men of the *Winooski* were hospitably treated. They left at half past two o'clock, P. M. to-day, returning very much humiliated at their want of success.

All is quiet there. Rumors are afloat of another expedition very shortly.

The Fenians in New York.

THE EXTRA SENATORIAL SESSION TO DAY—FINANCIAL RUIN OF THE MANHATTAN BRETHREN, ETC

The extra session of the Fenian Senate, to take place to day, creates much speculation. The "constitutional wing" of President Roberts announces that the Senate meets for the last time to-day under the protection of a flag not Irish. The fragments of the exploded O'Mahony faction look to the Senate as the South does to the North. Generally they "accept the situation," and are mustering in. It is not till stern war unites all ideas that an entire union can be effected.

The present Senate session is the second crisis, as the December "deposition" one was the first. The workers through the city are said to be so drained of money by the O'Mahonyite concern that their families are suffering. They are falling into line under Roberts and Sweeny, but also impoverished financially as to be of little use until they can march to the field. The day for that is set. The duped ones are thanking Heaven now that the Union Square crater did not swallow all. It is supposed that Roberts and Sweeney, and the notorious "Council of Ten" (malcontent Senators) have saved from the wreck sufficient to redeem the name and race. Latterly a singular buoyancy has been observable in the preparations going on at the civil and military offices, at No 706 Broadway.—*New York Herald.*

Double Treason.

In the recent treason case—the State of Tennessee vs. De Witt C. Williams—tried in the State Circuit Court at Knoxville, Judge J. P. Swann ruled as follows:—

1. The defendant, by the same act, may be guilty of treason against both the United States and the State of Tennessee, and may be punished by both Governments for the same act.

2. The court and jury can take judicial notice of the public history of the country, and it being one of the objects of the late war to change the relations of Tennessee to the Federal Union, it was war against the State, as well as the United States.

3. The pardon of the President, in such cases, purges the offense against the United States, but does not affect the offense against the State.

4. The fact that the Rebellion assumed the dimensions and recognized character of a civil and public war does not prevent the citizens of Tennessee who entered the service of the Confederate States, after that time, from being punished as traitors by the State Courts of Tennessee.

5. The Act of Assembly passed on the 3d day of May, 1861, repealing so much of the treason act as made offenses against the United States punishable as treason against the State is utterly null and void, having been passed by legislators whom the court judicially knows to have been engaged in treasonable purposes.

6. The decisions and opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Amy Warwick and others, and Mrs. Alexander's cotton and others, are no authority whatever in trials for treason.

7. Although the laws of nations protect belligerents during the existence of war from prosecution in the civil courts for treason, yet, after the war is over, and peace declared, the soldiers who participated in the rebellion or war may be punished as traitors therefor.

8. In trials for felony the jury are judges of both the law and the facts, but only judges of the law as propounded to them by the Court.

Another Alleged Prussian Forger.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT, BROOKLYN.

Frederick Busche was brought before Commissioner Newton on Wednesday afternoon, charged with having defrauded several banks in Mecklenburg, Prussia, of the sum of $20,000, by means of forged checks. As soon as the accused secured the money he took passage in a ship for this country, and eight days afterwards two Prussian Government detectives sailed in the steamer *Scotia*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool for this country in pursuit of Busche. They succeeded in reaching New York two hours before the vessel in which the prisoner was a passenger. A complaint was immediately made before Commissioner Newton by the Consul of the Duchy of Mecklenburg at this port, and on his petition, and with the assistance of United States Marshals, the prisoner was arrested. The Marshals and the Prussian detectives hired a tugboat, went down the bay, and secured their prisoner. The surprise of Busche can be better imagined than described when he found the detectives had secured him. The prisoner asserts that the charge of forgery against him is a mere subterfuge, and that he is arrested on purely political charges; that he came this country for an asylum; and calls upon the American Government to protect him. The prisoner does not understand the English language, and the charge and complaint were translated to him by his counsel. The case will be fully heard on the 16th instant.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—Diana Taylor, Mary Ann Hoffman, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parr were convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Mrs. Hoffman. Before reported. As regards Mr. Parr, the judge said that as there was not the least evidence of his guilt, he must entirely do away with the verdict of the jury, and he acquitted him.

The counsel for the defendants stated to the Court that he had since the trial found witnesses who would prove that Mrs. Hoffman's great affliction in the eyes and lungs were not the effects of the assault and battery, but that they were old infirmities to which she had been subject for several years. The Judge said that he had from the first doubted the consistency of Mrs Hoffman's story concerning her illness; and that, after hearing the statements of the last witnesses brought forward, he felt satisfied that the story was very much exaggerated. Considering that more than a year had elapsed between the time of the offense and the time of the prosecution, he felt that the offense was not so grievous as it had been represented; and, as the prosecutrix and her husband had endeavored to compromise the matter by getting money from Diana Taylor, he felt that that was not so much for justice as money. He accordingly kept the defendants from prison, and only imposed fines. The fines were as follows:—Diana Taylor, $75 and costs of prosecution; Mrs Parr, $50 and costs of prosecution; and Mary Ann Hoffman, $25 and costs of prosecution.

DISCONTINUANCE OF GARRISON OF WASHINGTON.—Brigadier-General F. T. Dent, in General Order No. 15, Headquarters Garrison of Washington, April 30, 1866, discontinues the Garrison of Washington, and presents to the officers of his staff, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. Chandler, A. A. G., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Wands, A. J. A., Brevet Major G. E. Henry, A. D. C., Brevet Major F. A. Whitney, A. D. C., Captain J. R. Hynes, A. B. M., A. A. Surgeon R. H. Towler, U. S. A., his thanks for the able, zealous, and soldier-like manner in which they have performed their duties.

DISASTERS ON THE SEA IN APRIL.—A Boston exchange estimates that forty-two American seagoing craft, and nineteen foreigners (bound to or from United States ports), have been reported the past month as either totally lost or missing. They comprise seven steamers, eight ships, ten barques, twelve brigs, twenty-three schooners, and one sloop. Of these twenty-five were wrecked, eight abandoned, seven burned, three foundered, four run down, one capsized, one exploded, and eight are missing—total sixty-one. The total value of the above domestic craft (exclusive of cargoes) is estimated at one million of dollars in specie.

CROMWELL'S FAMILY.—The village of Kursley, England, of which the late Rev. John Keble was for many years the vicar, is celebrated as the residence at one time of some members of Oliver Cromwell's family. Monuments to their memory are to be seen in the village church.

THIRD EDITION

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Customs.

The receipts from Customs from the 21st to the 30th ult., at the ports mentioned, were as follows:—New York, $2,708,933; Philadelphia, $326,693; Boston, $262,147; Baltimore, $71,483.

Senator Sherman's Funding Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee yesterday considered Mr. Sherman's bill for the funding of the Government securities into a five per cent. loan. They were unanimous in its favor, and there is no doubt of its passage in the Senate.

Left-Handed Writing Exhibition.

General Grant was at the Soldiers' Exhibition of left-hand writing last night. A number of members of Congress were also present.

Confirmation of L. D. Campbell.

Quite a lively discussion took place yesterday over the nomination of Lewis D. Campbell as Minister to Mexico. Charges of intemperance were made against him, and it was alleged that the wandering Government of Juarez needed no Minister; but a speech from Senator Wade refuting the latter point, and demanding an immediate confirmation, and that Campbell might go to Mexico, carried him safely through his confirmation.

The Merchants' Bank Failure.

The Merchants' National Bank of Washington has closed its doors for business. It has deposited with the United States Treasurer $2000,000 for circulation, on which it has drawn $180,000 of currency. The May interest has not been drawn, and amounts to $6000 in gold; it has also $100,000 deposited as security for Government deposits. There are on deposit in the bank $4000 of Government money, and $1100 of tax due on deposits, making, altogether, $5100 due the Government, for which General Spinner held securities, exclusive of the circulation, of $140,000, or $134,900 in favor of the Government.

This would have let the Government and the noteholders out safe. The notes are safe in any event, but Major E. P. Paulding, of New York, an additional paymaster, had, unknown to the United States Treasurer or Paymaster-General, not only deposited his surplus funds there, but had withdrawn money from other banks and deposited there. He had drawn more money than he had any right to have, and put it into the bank; some of it very lately, until he had accumulated there over $700,000. This is lost, except what General Spinner has securities to save.

The violation of the orders of General Brice, of which Major Paulding has been guilty, makes his securities responsible to a certain extent; but there is certainly over $500,000, perhaps $560,000 lost absolutely. Paulding is in the city. The bank has been broken by the failure of L. B. Bayne, of Baltimore, who was formerly President, and is now a Director. He has, from time to time, borrowed money to speculate on, until his indebtedness amounted to nearly $800,000, for which the bank has little or no security—at most not over $40,000 in all. His assets, which a committee have examined, nominally represent about $700,000. He has lost largely in stock and gold speculations, he being at one time a heavy buyer of Catawissa and other uncertain fancy stocks.

The private deposits are about $250,000. J. B. Stewart, of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad and the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad, is one of the heaviest losers; but there being no statement yet made out, it will take a day or two to learn the extent of the losses. There are stories that those directly connected with the bank knew of its insolvency, and withdrew their private funds from the bank. Deposits were received yesterday, and drafts were given on New York. A large crowd has been around the bank all day, and some of the small depositors have been very clamorous; but no outbreak occurred.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Excursion to Annapolis—The National Bank Failure at Washington—The City Tax on Bank Stocks—George Peabody, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The visit of the Musical Association to Annapolis and Governor Swann, yesterday—the whole company numbering seven hundred — was highly agreeable. Governor Swann entertained the company pleasantly, and all returned safely.

The failure of the Merchants' National Bank in Washington, the Baltimore *Commercial* asserts, resulted from being mixed up with an extensive banking house in Baltimore, recently gone under. This house did an immense Southern business, and is supposed to be the largest owner of the Washington bank.

Judge Martin, of the Superior Court, decided yesterday, in the case of Samuel Shoemaker and others versus the Mayor and City Councils of Baltimore, in relation to the tax imposed by the city on national bank stocks owned by residents of the city and county. The Judge says:—

I will sign an order granting the injunction restraining the Mayor and City Councils of Baltimore from collecting the tax claimed to be due from the shareholders for the year 1864, and also restraining them from collecting the tax claimed to be due from the shareholders who reside outside of the limits of the city for both the years 1864 and 1865. The shareholders who reside in Baltimore and Frederick counties are protected from taxation by the city for the year 1865, by the act of Assembly of 1865, chapter 119, but I refuse to grant an injunction to restrain the Mayor and City Councils from collecting the tax claimed to be due from the shareholders who reside in the city for the year 1865.

The City Councils have passed a resolution inviting George Peabody here, and proffering him the hospitalities of the city. The Peabody Institute is now completed, and will be formally opened whilst he is here.

—Paris has 11,314 cafes, smoking rooms and vintries; 27,711 public billiard tables; and 3127 private ones; and the receipts of the public billiard tables are 277,110 francs per day.

From Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—The Knoxville special despatch to the *Commercial* says that the Convention reassembled yesterday. A resolution was adopted petitioning the Legislature for an act allowing East Tennessee a separate State government, with but four dissenting votes. A committee was appointed to lay the matter before the Legislature. General T. A. Cooper and Colonel Temple then addressed the Convention at some length in favor of the movement.

An Executive Committee was appointed for the State, and Corresponding Secretaries for each county. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*. Almost every county was represented, and the unanimity presages success when the question shall be brought before the people.

Sailing of the Steamship "Erin."

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The elegant iron screw-steamship *Erin*, of the National Line of steamers, sailed this morning for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown (Cork Harbor), with a full complement of cabin and a large number of steerage passengers, among whom are a number from your city, forwarded here by W. A. Hamill, the the Philadelphia agent of this Company.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, May 5, 1866.

The Stock Market was less active this morning, and prices were barely maintained. Government bonds continue in good demand. 5-20s sold at 102¼; and 7-30s at 102¼; 109 was bid for 6s of 1881; 95¾ for 10-40s. City loans have again advanced, the new issue sold at 96¾@97¼, an advance of ¼; and old do. at 92¾, an advance of 1¼.

In Railroad shares there is less doing. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 33¾; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¾; Little Schuylkill at 36½; Minehill at 56; and Catawissa preferred at 31@31¼, a slight decline. 121½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 54 for Norristown; 53·81 for Reading; and 36 for North Pennsylvania.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in better demand. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 53; Union at 35; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19¼; and Hestonville at 37, a decline of ¾; 76¼ was bid for Second and Third; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 119 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 28½ for Mechanics'; 94 for Southwark; 97 for Kensington; 75 for Western; 60 for City; and 52 for Consolidation.

Canal shares are unchanged. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 27¾@28, an advance of ¼; and preferred do. at 35½, no change. 115 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 15¾ for Susquehanna Canal; 51¼ for Delaware Division; and 61½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$500 Pa W Ln	10¼	200 sh Ph & E	33¾
$1000 U S 7 30s, June	104¾	100 sh do	33⅝
$3000 City 6s new	97	100 sh do	33⅝
$100 do mun	97	100 sh do	b30 33⅝
$1000 Alleg Co 6s	78½	100 sh do	b30 33⅝
$5000 Susq Cnl bs	61½	100 sh do	33½
$4000 Reading 6s, 43	69	28 sh Minehill	56
$2000 N Pa 6s	60	50 sh Catawissa pf	30¾
$1000 do	89¾	100 sh do	b5 int. 31
$1000 Pa R 1st mt 6s	100	100 sh do	31
$1000 Un'n C bs	b60 85	100 sh do	b30 31¼
$7000 U S 5-20s	102½	100 sh Penna R	53¾
$15000 do	102¾	95 sh Ocean	7
200 sh Sch Nav	b30 28	15 sh Hazleton	55
100 sh do	27¾	32 sh Locust Mt	46
100 sh Sch Nv pf	35	100 sh Big Mtn	5
300 sh do	28¼	100 sh 13th & 15th	19¼
50 sh Lit Sch	35¼		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

10 A. M.	127¼	12 M.	127¼
11 A. M.	127¼	1 P. M.	127½

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	127	127¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	121	123
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	11¼	11¼
" " July, 1864	10¼	11¼
" " August, 1864	10¼	10¼
" " October, 1864	9¼	9¼
" " Dec., 1864	8¼	8¼
" " May, 1865	6¼	6¼

LITERATURE.

A HISTORY OF THE PLOTS AND CRIMES OF THE GREAT CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW LIBERTY IN AMERICA. By John Smith Dye. Published by the Author: New York.

The work of Mr. Dye, whatever may be its defects, certainly presents to us phases of American history in a new and startling light. "It is the object of the author to give, in a small compass, a complete history of the political crimes originating with or from slavery, and perpetrated by its friends, during the last century." And the field which the author designs to cover he has faithfully succeeded in going over. There appears to be no incident which bears the slightest resemblance to an asseveration, which he has not sifted; and if the leaders of the pro-slavery faction have half the sins upon their souls which he imputes to their account, they will have a load to sink them through all eternity. According to the writer's showing, an attempt was made to assassinate General Jackson, which was instigated by the South. While there can be no doubt but that Lawrence really attempted his murder, yet we cannot see, from the evidence, that any connection between him and the nullifiers can be discovered. We doubt not that the spirit which will support the hideous crime of slavery would willingly remove any obstacle so slight as one human life; yet in the present case the evidence is insufficient. In the case of General Harrison a most clear case is made out. It would seem that, on reviewing the facts, as we can now after the lapse of years, that it is at least not improbable that the President was actually removed by *arsenic*. All the proofs are arranged with great care and nicety, and make out a strong line of circumstantial evidence. We have also all the particulars of the death of General Taylor; but the same line of argument is used in his case as in that of "Tippecanoe," but not so strong an accusation secured. It is shown in the facts in the case of Mr. Buchanan, that not only was it the diabolical design of the murderers to poison, but that a hundred innocent victims were to be also included in the butchery. As it was, thirty-eight died from the poison at the National Hotel, and it was only by superhuman efforts that the life of the President was saved. The assassination of a year ago is given in detail, and the great plea of Judge Advocate Bingham given in full.

From such materials it was impossible that the author could fail to make an interesting work. He has treated the subject in a careful and pirspicuous style, and has succeeded in giving an extremely readable, even if not a very reliable work. As he proceeds he runs along with the history of the political struggle between slavery and freedom, detailing its progress with accuracy and makes a continuous narrative from the Declaration of Independence to the death of the President in April last. He has treated of the subject in a light in which it has not been examined before. It is original, and portions of it appeared strained to secure a verdict of probability more than the facts will allow. Appended to the work proper is a succinct narrative of the various assassinations of history, and the whole book terminates with a picture of President Johnson.

The production possesses merit which recommends it to the popular favor. Rather too prejudiced to be recived with trusting confidence, and all its statements considered as facts, yet at the same time, whenever the issue, is strained it is too clearly evident to cause any misapprehension on the part of the reader. We are assured it has had an immense sale, and it is probable that the demand for it will continue to increase the more its style and character are known.

—The Paris correspondent of the New York *World* writes:—

"Fancy Renan's 'Life of Jesus' being read and annotated by Abdel Kader! Strange though it may appear, it is, nevertheless, true, and Renan has had a personal interview with the Emir, who received him most hospitably—at least so says *L'Evenement*, and we may believe it. I was wrong just now, when I stated that there was no present novelty in London. There are the readers of the Hon. Mrs. Teresa Yelverton—a name so well known in almost every corner of the globe that, in itself, it would be sufficient to fill a room. Arriving early, I could not but remark that the general conversation ran almost exclusively on one topic—*Mrs. Yelverton*—and I was glad to hear that each had a word of sympathy for one so cruelly, shamefully wronged. She was dressed in a pale blue silk, with Benoiton velvets in her hair and round her neck. Her voice is deep, sonorous, and occasionally dramatic, and must have considerably improved since the first reading, for it was distinctly heard from all parts of the room. Whether by design or chance, the pieces selected bore a marked similitude with her own sad fate, and told accordingly. Indeed, all through the reading you could not separate the reader from the suffering woman, whose past is known to all, whose future is blank and comfortless, for not one ray of hope remains that ever her constancy will be rewarded, that ever she can be happy with the man she loves in spite of fortune, time, or fate."

—The next volume of Napoleon's "Vie de Cesar" is announced for May. The Emperor's constant orders are:—"*Don't let any soul see the proofs!*" What do you think of that? The Paris *Union* announces also the appearance of a new Latin journal, under the title of *Apis Romana*. It is a good example, and commences well. Its first number contains some playful lines in praise of tobacco. A letter from Wilna announce a general conversion at Pudbrezie, in Poland, from the Roman Catholic to the Orthodox Church.

—The Davenport brothers have announced a few seances in London. But the best anecdote of spiritualism we have heard for some time is the following:—A gentleman was asked if he would like to call a spirit.

"I should," the gentleman replied.

"Whose?" asked the medium.

"*Lindley Murray's!*"

Lindley Murray's ghost appeared erect, right through the table. The gentleman shuddered. All trembled. The medium was visibly affected.

"Are you the spirit of Lindley Murray?" asked the gentleman, astonished at his own courage in thus addressing a visitant of the lower world.

"*Yes, I are!*" boldly responded Lindley Murray's ghost.

Poor Lindley Murray!

A Sale of Rare Autographs.

A large collection of valuable autographs was recently offered for sale in New York, in reference to which the *Tribune* says:—

An autograph sale, boasting, in addition to considerable local interest, something like a world-wide variety of distinguished signatures, is infrequent even where sales of *curia curiosa* are so common as in New York. That at Messrs. Bangs & Merwin's on two evenings past was favored with a very fair attendance, though, remarkably, not with spirited bidding. The autographs were advertised as one of the most important and valuable collections ever offered for sale in this country; and certainly their number, curiosity, and fame, might have justified a larger attendance of purchasers.

The sale so far has disosed of only half the collection, which, it is worth while saying, is "warranted genuine and authentic," is well classed and illustrated, and ranges from Revolutionary Colonels and Congressmen to Major-Generals, Chief Justices, Ambassadors, and Presidents; from Prime Ministers and Generalissimos to Archdukes, Kings, Queens, Emperors, and Popes; through theology, philosophy, and science, with Melancthon, Swedenborg, Leibnitz, D'Alembert, Champollion, Humboldt, Boerhave, and other great names; from Cramer and Lortzing to Bellini, Donizetti, and Mendelssohn, among musicians; and among historians, poets, novelists, and dramatists, such as Hume, Sismondi, Wieland, Jean Paul Richter, Zschokke, Voltaire, Tom Moore, and Wordsworth. The painter autographs are of Godfrey Kneller, Benjamin West, David, Lessing, and Canova. There is a fragment of Spontini, which has marks of genuineness, and is accompanied by a rare engraved portrait of the Empress Josephine's favorite *maestro* in his court dress. The autograph scores of Bellini and Lortzing have also appended interesting contemporaneous portraits which we very seldom see.

A letter scrap of Donizetti, written in a rapid and inky chirography, nicely stroked and dotted, the name of the master easily legible, contrasts curiously with the neat score of Bellini. These autographs were each sold for $1·25. The military lines of writings, sometimes as strategic and puzzling as any lover of the martial art could wish, extend from the simple sign-manual of Colonel Ethan Allen up to Washington, and back to Prince Eugene, Frederick the Great, Wallenstein, Tilley, Charles the Twelfth, and Gustavus Adolphus. Bidding, as we have said, was, upon the whole, tolerably common-place, which may be accounted for most naturally by the exceeding disproportion of titled and famous autographers to the limited and democratic attendance. The low figures at which the death-dealing hands of famous kings and queens went off into possession of unknown collectors might be taken as a fact most mortifying to royalty in these days rather than as showing a want of abstruse historical knowledge on the part of our second-hand dealers. But the prices offered in many instances did not by any means impeach the value of the sale.

The first division of the collection, including some quite rare autographs of American Colonial Governors and pre-Revolutionary notables, sold briskly at prices varying from twenty-five cents to two dollars. Among these was a scarce writing of Robert Hunter, Governor of New York in 1712, and the author of a famous letter on "Enthusiasm," by some attributed to Swift, and by others to Shattesbury; signatures of Sir George Clinton and the New Jersey proprietors, Berkely and Carteret; and some records and letters of the Colonial Governors of Massachusetts, Maryland, and North Carolina. Autographs of Revolutionary statesmen brought similar sums. A plain and scholarly script of John Jay was laid aside for $2, and a slight, scarce autograph of Patrick Henry brought no more. A long personal letter of Elias Boudinot, President of Congress, in 1782, was bought for $1. Generals in the Revolution commanded growing prices. Colonel Allen's letter, dated during the war of Independence, was secured for $4·25; a page by General Philip Schuyler, dated Moses Creek, 1777, complaining that his reputation suffers unjustly, was valued at $9; a neatly written English letter of the Marquis de Lafayette to John Jacob Astor, and an admirable specimen of Lafayette's autograph, brought easily $15, as high a sum as Washington's letter to General Morgan during the New Jersey campaign. This is a more rapid hand, it seems, than usual, of the calm, precise, and straightforward wriung of the Commander-in-Chief. General Anthony Wayne's letter to Major John Armstrong sold for $9, and is a piece of strong and practised chirography.

Eight records, with signatures of three Dukes of Brunswick, including one of the late eccentric, whose wonderful diamonds were stolen a few years ago, and with signs-manual of five of the Danish kings, did not venture above $1·75 apiece. Gustavus Adolphus' almost undecipherable scrawl, splay-fashioned, light, and criss-cross, reached only $3; a still more imperfect authograph of Charles XII was sold for $1·50. Bernadotte's bold signature could command no more than 50 cents; that of Catharine II, the great and infamous of Russia, went off cheap at $1; but the Swedish Queen Christina, better preserved autograph, brought the fair royal price of $3·75. Maria Theresa's more modish and modern handwriting was rated no higher than a couple of dollars. Philip II, husband of "Bloody Mary," and the Emperor Charles the Fifth of Germany had no better luck.

An autograph of great variety, undoubtedly the handsomest and most characteristic of this part of the collection—that of Prince Alexander Menschikoff—was sold for $1·25. Scraps of Wallenstein and Piccolomini, the perfume of Schiller's great drama about them, were held in no better respect. Frederick the Great, Alexander Farnese, Archduke Charles, and Marshal Blucher, were counted off soon at ignoble prices no higher than $2. Frederick appends to a very small and neat memorandum the curt signature of "Fritz." The graceful and expressive autograph of Prince Metternich, a letter accompanying a portrait of his clear and elegant features, was undoubtedly one of the rarest specimens offered for sale.

Of English autographs, those of Bolingbroke and General George Monk were rated highest at between $1 and $3. Signatures of Palmerston and Peel sold for 40 and 50 cents; a small manuscript of David Brewster, $1·50; a letter of George Craobe to his publisher, $3, and another of Harriet Martineau to Mrs. Hale, were among the best bids. Among all the autographs none is more delicate and refined than Moore's, or so light and airy as Barry Cornwall's, which brought equal sums of $1. Richardson, the author of "Sir Charles Cavendish," etc., was prized at $3·50, and David Hume at $10. A small neat scrap of writing by Wordsworth was put away at $2·75.

The next division of sale, including autographs of several of the Popes, and some handsome specimens of old-fashioned scholastic calligraphic—one of which purports to be a record of Alexander Borgia—was speedily gone through with at figures ranging from $1 to $3. The minute and graceful handwriting of Tiraboschi, a business letter of the celebrated Dr. Scarpa, scrips of the poets, Professor Vincent Monti, and Pindelmonte, and a fragment with the name of Spontini, were each sold for twenty-five cents.

Mendelssohn's autograph is charmingly neat and fantastic. The engraved portrait which accompanies it gives a Jewish expression of feature which is absent from the late presentiments of the ethereal composer. Chevalier Newkomm writes delicately and legibly. A German verse daintily written on tinted paper and undersigned "Henrietta Rossi," is a pretty little memorial of the fascinating Madame Sontag. What would be thought far rarer than all these is a semi-political record of Carlo Broschi, or Farinelli, the celebrated singer, once the favorite and minister of the Spanish King Philip Fifth. Donizetti's hand, of all the musical autographs, apparently wears the most active nerve and character. None of these sold for more than $1·25, and a few—among them Sontag's *billet-doux* and a note of Lortzing's (composer of Czar and Zimmerman)—were obtained for a mere trifle.

The engraved portraits which go with the greater part of the autographs somewhat enhance their value. It is not so often that a good likeness of the polished but unlovely Metternich reaches us, or that we can get a fair idea of the saturnine, grim visages of some of the old German Kaisers, or the high-browed, severe-featured, sad face of Wallenstein, or the cynic and energetic Charles Twelfth. Although these portraits may not be extraordinarily rare, and their like may be found among the spoils of antique volumes at many second-hand booksellers', their presence among the autographs witnesses good taste and considerable research.

The auction of last evening disposed of fifty or sixty autographs of the most celebrated German scholars and poets. An interesting scientific and literary letter of Alexander Von Humboldt was sold for $2·50; and autographs of Liebig, Neander, and Pestalozzi. For the autograph of the poet and romancer, Baron Foque, the comparatively fair price of $2·50 was given. Mathison, the poet of Beethoven's "Adelaide," signed himself away for 25 cents, and so with Count de Stolberg Zchokke. Handsome specimens of Jean Paul and Wieland went off at $2·75. Among signers of the Declaration, Franklin and Jefferson were complimented with bids of $13 and $8. A record of Louis XIV, royally signed and sealed, brought $2·25, and a holograph letter of the woful Baron Trenck, $5·50. Twenty autographs of Napoleon's Marshals, including Ney and Murat, were talked away at $2·50, and an abbreviated signature of Napoleon the Great, in his usual Imperial cypher, was purchased for $13·50. The rest of the autographs of the Bonaparte family were sold at prices varying between $1 and $3. The fact that foreign autographs cannot be readily identified will explain the cheapness of some of these figures.

The buyers appear to have been guided entirely by the advice of the catalogue in their choice, if not appreciation of manuscript treasures, without, however, knowing exactly whether their acquisitions are of great or small value. It is undeniable that well-written autographs bring the most money—a fact which the great men who will hereafter supply the American market ought to bear in mind.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Sheridan's Testimony.

From the Times.

Although the testimony of Major-General Sheridan communicated to the Secret Committee of Fifteen omits many points in regard to which the country would have been glad to have his views, it is full enough to show that, in the main, he agrees with the other distinguished soldiers whose opinions upon the reconstruction question had been previously reported. The States of which General Sheridan undertakes to speak are Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, and the impression his words produce is quite as favorable as reasonable men could expect it to be. It is evidently discriminating, too, and, therefore, more likely to command confidence in its truthfulness. Thus, as we understand his answers to the queries propounded, the popular sentiment of Florida is more cordial in its loyalty than that of the interior of Louisiana, whilst that of Texas is less favorable. Analyze his statements, however, and the causes of difference become apparent. Louisiana suffered more than Florida during the war, and consequently many of her people labor under the irritation produced by the loss of property. Texas, on the other hand, having made money by the war, is exempt from the depressing influences which are felt in Louisiana. But frontier lawlessness clings to it, and renders necessary the presence of a military force.

Irrespective of the special circumstances adverted to by General Sheridan, what he says concerning the prevailing public feeling in the Southwest tallies with the statements of the special correspondent who recently represented the *Times* in that section. The General tells the Committee that the ex-Rebels "accept the situation and have an earnest desire for the restoration of a perfect Union;" that "the feeling and sentiment of those with n the limit of" his command, though not entirely satisfactory, "is as good, perhaps, as could be expected;" that in Louisiana a majority of the people are on the side of the Federal Government, and "earnestly desire to be restored to a perfect Union with the other States;" that in Florida "the tone and sentiment of the people are very fair;" that in Texas, "among the best people, there is a very good feeling towards the Government." For what more, consistently with reason, could we at this moment ask?

So far as the negroes are concerned, General Sherman deemed the maintenance of the Freedmen's Bureau expedient for a time. But he emphatically rejects the radical policy as fraught with mischief to the negro himself. "I believe," declares the General, "that the best thing that Congress or States can do is to legislate as little as possible in reference to the colored man, beyond giving him security in his person and property. His social *status*," he adds, "will be worked out by the logic of the necessity for his labor." Here is a belief founded upon extended observation and experience, and in direct opposition to the theorizing of Messrs. Sumner and Stevens, who, under the pretense of elevatating the negro, would bring upon him endless disasters. President Johnson was not far astray when he told the colored people of Washington that their worst enemies are the politicians who trade upon a barren philanthropy, and keep up the cry for negro suffrage for their own partisan advantage.

The Consolidated National Debt.

From the Tribune.

We trust the Finance Committee of the Senate will lose no time in considering Mr. Sherman's bill for consolidating the debt, and reporting it to Congress. The country needs a thorough financial plan, and we know of none that would be more generally acceptable than this. An objection is made to the fourth section of the bill on the ground that it takes an undue advantage of holders of Seven-thirties, by compelling them to decide six months before maturity whether they will accept another form of loan or national currency for their securities. We think it bad policy for a Government to take a course which by any means could be construed into an attempt to drive a sharp bargain. But, at the same time, the Government must adopt a measure of self-protection. Time will be necessary to provide the means to meet these Seven-thirty notes as they mature. There are over $800,000,000 of Seven-thirty notes to be redeemed in some way, and in a very short time. We cannot raise this money by any system of direct taxation without creating heavy burdens; and the necessity of providing $800,000,000 in currency, and at the same time in Five-twenties, to be ready upon the day the Seven-Thirties mature, so as to be prepared for any decision the holders may make, is to place upon the Treasury a burden of enormous magnitude. The money market cannot but suffer from the ignorance of the Department and the indecision of note holders. If the money value of the Seven-thirty loan is thrown upon the market in currency, we shall have a period of inflation more extended, and, in the end, more disastrous than at any time of the war. If we confine ourselves to Five-twenties as the only loan to be taken by those who returned the Seven-thirties, and hold an abundance of money, we merely assume a new six per cent. gold-bearing loan for at least five years succeeding the maturity of the Seven-thirties without taking advantage of the increased national prosperity, the abundance of money that national prosperity will bring, and the opportunity we shall have of reducing the rate of interest, and creating a sinking fund for the payment of the national debt.

By the plan of Mr. Sherman, the Government, like any prudent money-dealer, will know six months in advance what it will be called upon to do—the amount of money and of bonds it will have to provide. There will be no chance to create a panic or to demoralize the business of the country. At the same time, this fourth section is merely a matter of convenience, and not an essential part of the bill, and we are not anxious about its fate. We wish to see the Government reduce the rate of interest, and thus save 16⅔ of the amount of the interest to be paid annually; and, in the second place, apply the money thus saved to the payment of the National debt. As we showed yesterday, by negotiating $2,000,000,000 of a five per cent. loan, and applying one per cent. of that amount with compound interest for forty years, we shall be able to pay off $2,000,000,000 of the national debt about the end of the present century. For this reason, we were willing to accept a thirty or forty year loan. To provide against any contingencies, however, and to make the job of paying our debt as easy as possible to our children, we should be willing to accept a longer loan than that provided by Mr. Sherman's bill—fifty years, for instance. The main points upon which we feel like insisting are:—

I. That the six per cent. and seven and three-tenths per cent. loans shall be converted into five per cent loans so soon as the terms of their creation will permit.

II. That the Government shall not pay more than five per cent. for money, when other countries, without one-half of our resources, can obtain it at a lower rate.

III. That the loan shall be for as brief a period as prudence will permit.

IV. That a sinking fund shall be created, to show that we are sincerely anxious to pay our debt in time, and that, as an earnest of our faith, we provide means for doing it.

The fear that we cannot negotiate this loan at five per cent. is unfounded. If we could borrow $687,984,000 at six per cent., and $198,241,100 at five per cent. in time of war, we can certainly reduce the rate to five per cent. in time of peace, with the country rapidly increasing in wealth, and a fair plan of taxation. Those who hold a contrary opinion do injustice to the spirit of the American people and the genius of our financiers. We venture to say that Jay Cooke, for instance, our faithful agent in the days of trouble, could be induced to do this same work for us in a time of peace. The Five-twenty loan was as low as 92 during the war. The Seven-thirty could have been bought for 96 not many months ago. The Ten-forties, a five per cent. loan, sold at 95½ yesterday—about as much as the Seven-thirties commanded at Christmas. If this five per cent. loan is worth as much now as a Seven-thirty was six months ago, it requires very little calculation to show that it may be made par before the Seven-thirties begin to mature. Let Congress pass Mr. Sherman's bill, and the Secretary of the Treasury put a five per cent. forty or fifty-year consolidated loan on the market, in the hands of a capable and patriotic agent, and we venture to say that it will be at par before many weeks. The plan seems to be so full of common sense that we wonder any sagacious banker should oppose it.

Reconstruction—The President and the Committee of Fifteen.

From the Herald.

Congress made war on the President as one who had gone against the true interests of the country. Prominent men in the Republican party denounced the President as a traitor, and the chosen phrasemonger of that party declared that Andrew Johnson had given up to the South the fruits of the Northern victory; that he had shorn our triumph of all that made it valuable. On the floor of Congress he was anathematized as an "executive usurper and despot." He was charged with an intention to destroy the Constitution by substituting for its equable distribution of political forces a "one man power." He was habitually called, in entire disregard of public decorum, "the man at the other end of the avenue," and in the Senate a member blasphemously thanked God for the visitation of illness that kept from their seats men who would, if present, have voted to sustain the President.

Judging from all the obloquy thus heaped upon the President, the country naturally thought that he had been guilty of some heinous act. The people, it is true did not know what his crime was. So far as they could see, the President had been engaged only in one great labor—that of restoring the Southern States to their relations with the Union. But this the people thought was carrying to its ultimate result the great purpose for which the country had gone to war, and therefore they thought his efforts at reconstruction entitled only to praise, and to the more praise as they were evidently successful. However, trusting their party leaders, many of them accepted the fact that the President had committed some great crime, and hoped to learn what the crime was by-and-by. They waited patiently. It was known that a committee of Congress, appointed on reconstruction, was busy bottling and labeling the radical wrath soon to be poured on the devoted head of Mr. Johnson. This committee was to see, weigh, argue, inquire, judge, and report. No one could say what horrors, what wonders of political villany that report might reveal. Impeachment of the President was vaguely whispered as one of the less considerable of its possible results. Its propositions for reconstruction would, at least, show, by their direct contrariness to what had been done by the President, that he had defied Congress, common sense, and the country. Congress could not, for very shame, show less than that, after all it had said.

This Congressional committee of fifteen has reported. Shut up in a dark room for nearly five months, it had abundant time to frame, mature, and elaborate that report that was to include the great radical plan, and has finally laid its labors before the world. And the first and most obvious fact in relation to this radical programme is that it not only does not object to any single act of the President in the matter of reconstruction, but absolutely accepts all that he has done, and indorses his course in the strongest possible terms. "It is expedient," says the committee, "that the States lately in insurrection should at the earliest day consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union be restored to participation in all political rights." These words embrace the whole basis of the President's course; they express the very spirit of his policy. Not one word against the acts of Andrew Johnson. Not even a little clause to involve or imply a rebuke for, or to point out to the people the acts that made him a "usurper and a despot."

By this report of the Reconstruction Committee Congress swallows its words—almost swallows itself. It tells the country in the most emphatic way that the President was right all the time, and that its reconstruction committee, after a patient search of five months, cannot put its finger on a point in the President's plan to justify its abuse. What must be the result? Simply that the whole mass of the party arrayed against the President must go over or go under; simply that the party must perceive immediately the great error it fell into in following the lead of the insane Stevens, and rectify that error. Already this is begun. Mr. Stanton adheres to the President. Finding that nothing can be said against his policy, that there is no other course to take, he gives in his allegiance to the great practical reconstructionist, and thus signalizes the commencing disintegration of the radical faction.

The German Problem.

From the Daily News.

Our accomplished and well-informed Paris correspondent, writing from one of the centres of political opinion just now in Europe, gives us to believe that the lull in the stormy controversy between Austria and Prussia is but the calm that presages the storm. The rumors current at the sailing of the last steamer that Austria had proposed, in answer to Herr Bismark's note of the 15th ultimo, that a simultaneous reduction of the armaments of the two powers should take place, and which was considered as a probable means of avoiding hostilities, possess too little of authenticity, in the shape in which they come to us, to warrant a conclusive opinion based upon the information that they give. This course on the part of Austria, following upon Bismark's note of the 15th of April, would tend rather to strengthen Prussia, already arrogant and aggressive, in the evidence that it would give of Austria's dislike to risk a war, upon the questions at issue, with her antogonist.

In his note of the 15th ult., Bismark, who is, as usual, peremptory and imperative, says:—"Let it (the Imperial Government) re-establish the *statu quo ante* if it desire that reciprocity in declarations should pass into the domain of fact." The peremptory tone of this condition to a re-establishment of the old order of things cannot escape notice. In making the concession imputed to her, Austria would tacitly acknowledge that her military preparations have been hasty, and that, instead of seeking to guard against the possible danger arising from Prussia's threatening attitude, she has been giving cause for offense by those preparations.

The proposal to disarm simultaneously—if it have been made—cannot fail to add to the importance of Prussia in the future consultations of the Germanic Confederation. And that this patched-up evasion of war on the part of Austria will tend to a settlement of the fate of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein on a basis satisfactory to her is not so apparent. Rather would it seem that, in suffering herself to be driven from her position by Bismark, she will proportionately lose that audacity which is as requisite to supporting the influence of a legitimate Government in so jarring a political system as that of Germany as to conducting a successful revolution. Having once yielded to the obstinate attitude of Prussia, she will naturally not choose to provoke a repetition of those snarling interchanges of diplomatic acerbities which have recently characterized the notes exchanged between the two Governments: and with her antagonist master of the situation, she will give a reluctant consent to the plan of territorial aggrandizement so persistently followed up by the Prussian Minister.

It is in a consideration of the consequent outlined above, that the doubts in connection with the latest rumored purpose of Austria gain strength. Should such a proposition have been made, there is every likelihood of Prussia's accepting it. That power, it is reasonable to suppose, is not seeking war merely for the pastime. The possession of the disputed domain of Schleswig-Holstein is her end. With her, war is only the means; and could she achieve her purpose through the agency of a bloodless victory, so much the better for her, and so much the better for Bismark. The Government of the King cannot be ignorant of the temper of the Prussian people. Even did war enter the ambitious calculations of Bismark, the decided hostility shown by the people to that measure might serve to check him, or, at least, to induce him to exhaust the arts of diplomacy in the fulfillment of his purpose in connection with Schleswig-Holstein.

A termination of the pending controversy, favorable to Prussia, would place the Prussian Minister upon a level with the great masters of diplomatic strategy—provided that favorable termination be secured without the shedding of blood. He could, then, fittingly be likened to Richelieu, and whatever opposition now obtains against him among his people, would be changed to the plaudits awarded to the successful diplomat and statesman. It is a laurel worth striving for, and one to be gained, perhaps, with less of bluster and more of suavity. But Bismark appears to have adopted the revolutionary cry of *audace!* in the conduct of his foreign relations; and, if it should succeed, in the end, in aiding him to wrest the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein from their present anomalous condition, and to trans them to the crown of Prussia, without involving the family of States in war, the possession of that attribute would not operate against him in the minds of his countrymen.

The question of hostilities among members of the Germanic Confederation is at present fraught with possible peril to the entire system of monarchy in Central Europe. A mistake in the prosecution of war, or a violent disposition to affront the popular sentiment, if it should be in favor of peace, may lead to complications wherein a new element may appear upon the field, prompt to avail itself of the mistakes of its rulers. That element, brooding in the minds of the disaffected under every flag of the Old World, is found everywhere. Suppressed at intervals by the military police, it breaks out again to be again suppressed. But for all that suppression it lives, and awaits the day of deliverance. And it takes the shape of the action suggested by its high priest, Garibaldi, last summer, to Herr Blind, the Progressist, that the German people shake down their Thirty Tyrants; and its name is Revolution.

The Radicals Meditating a Retreat—Manifesto from Forney.

From the World.

In Thursday's Philadelphia *Press*, there was a swaggering letter from "Occasional" (Forney), defiant, double-leaded, filling two columns, the burden of which seemed to be, at first blush, a vere confident and exultingly insolent prediction of the complete triumph of the reconstruction policy of the radicals over that of the President. By "the knowing ones" in the Republican party, this cascade of frothy insolence will be interpreted "by the rule of contraries." The radicals begin to feel that they cannot safely go before the country with the most offensive feature of their plan—the disfranchisement of the whole South till 1870. As preparatory to backing out of that part of it, they make, through Forney, a vainglorious parade of their strength, as a general who finds himself in an unsafe position makes a bold demonstration with his rear-guard, to cover the retreat of his main body.

The radicals were distrustful as to how their plan would take, in the very act of broaching it. Instead of bringing it to immediate decision in Congress, they postponed action till the eleventh day after its publication, in order that they might gather indications of its acceptance with the public. The disfranchisement section so overshoots the mark, it makes the whole plan seem so dishonest, so self-annihilating, that it has been received with little favor even by the Republican journals. In this city, besides the Democratic journals, the *Times*, *Evening Post*, and *Commercial Advertiser* have opposed it with more or less vigor and decision, while the *Tribune*, the only abettor of the report, accompanied its publication with a short article in which the plan was discredited by presenting one which that paper thought preferable, and it has since had little to say on the subject. The indecent absurdity of the disfranchisement section was immediately made so glaring, that Forney, who is an observing politician, sees that it will never do. Before further describing his letter we will quote the passage for the sake of which the whole must have been written:—

"Nothing more triumphantly proves that the friends of 'my policy' are conscious of these facts, than their attempt to rekindle the fire of hatred in the South, by dwelling upon that portion of the report of the joint committee which prevents certain enumerated classes from voting until 1870. Suppose, however, that Congress, satisfied that the Southern people are willing, in good faith, to accept the other portion of this comprehensive programme, should consent to allow these classes to vote, and should follow this by granting every Southern State that ratifies the new article of the Constitution immediate representation, what then becomes of a crusade which, as the experience of the country since the meeting of Congress has too sadly shown, has had no other object but the gratification of a selfish ambition on the one hand, and an inconceivable spirit of revenge against a generous and confiding people on the other?"

Considering how egregious a blunder the disfranchisement section is, the radicals would no doubt do a discreet thing if they withdrew it before they get their party fully committed. But in politics, as in war, a retreat in the face of the enemy is a dangerous operation. Forney is managing with considerable address to conceal the true character of the contemplated retreat. His long letter moves with the exultant tread of an army marching to victory. He puts over it, in huge staring capitals, "Harmony." Then follows, as preliminary flourish number two, these headlines, in large showy letters:—"The Report of the Committee on Reconstruction sure to be adopted by Congress and ratified by the State Legislatures." Then, after another break, still in staring type, these:—"It guarantees Freedom and Equality to all our citizens, and Magnanimity and Generosity to the recent enemies of the Republic." After this prelusory waving of banners, Forney goes on to brag how certain it is that the Committee's plan will be triumphantly adopted by two-thirds of both Houses, to the great consternation of the President; how the Northern State Governors will call extra sessions of the State Legislatures; how, before autumn, it will receive twenty-two of the twenty-eight (twenty-eight since Colorado is admitted) needed ratifications; how the Southern people will then see that it is President Johnson and the Copperheads that are keeping them out of the Union; how the Southern States will fill the President with dismay by their alacrity in accepting the plan of the Committee; and how Stevens, Sumner, and the radicals will immediately thereafter be, both in fact and in Southern estimation, the South's dearest, kindest friends.

This is shallow and ridiculous enough; but it probably foretokens a considerable modification of the plan reported by the committee, and a chance of tactics by the radicals. They are deliberating on the expediency of playing the part of melting, gushing sympathy for the South. All the tears, of course, lie in an onion which they will really shed over the sufferings of our Southern brethren; but there is little doubt that they are rehearsing a comedy of tears. Forney says that the radical Governors, "stimulated by the forlorn condition of the Southern people, and moved by the appeals," etc., will make haste to call extra sessions of the State Legislatures to ratify the radical amendment. The pretense of magnanimous generosity, which the radicals are about to assume, is heralded in the closing paragraph of Forney's letter, as follows:—

"It will, therefore appear that the obstructionists are to be found among the President's friends. That the Southern States are to be held out of the Union by the man who has utterly professed to be their exclusive champion, and that simply because Congress will not permit him to decide the question which is exclusively its own, he has attempted a new experiment that will prove to be the most fatal of all his enterprises. The Southern people will soon be convinced that the radicals, as they are called, are, in fact, 'their best friends.' Speaking for the millions who conquered the Rebellion, they will, I predict, now that the chief guarantees have been secured, yield everything that can be honorably and fairly expected or demanded. The great business interests, North or South, already appreciate the justice of this prediction, and are preparing for the consequences of its realization. There is not a 'radical' in either branch of Congress, beginning with Mr. Sumner in the Senate and Mr. Stevens in the House, who will not outbid all the professing friends of the Southern people in acts of practical benevolence and substantial forgiveness, if these people, after due reflection, accept the generous conditions tendered by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. He who most bitterly doubts the sincerity and the justice of this deliberate declaration will be most completely deceived."

Neither such twaddle as this, nor the melodramatic hypocrisy it foreshadows, will produce any effect on the South; nor are the radicals such idiots as to suppose it will. They are reduced to put on this hypocritical mask to keep their party together in the North. It—no matter under what false pretenses—they can carry next fall's Congressional elections, their ascendancy in the Government will last till after the Presidential election, and they will use that ascendancy without scruple to prevent the Southern votes from being counted.

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The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

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Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
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Solid Silver-ware.
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DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8§

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Price, 50 cents. Sold at
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HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, pairs of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc. bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

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THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO [illegible] in important localities for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 418 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 7 21

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*]

PENNSYLVANIA BIBLE SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting, held yesterday at the Bible House, corner of Walnut and Seventh streets, the following officers and managers were elected:—

President—Rev. Albert Barnes.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. John Chambers, [Philadelphia; Rev. H. A Boardman, D. D., Philadelphia; Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Gettysburg; Rev. B. S. Schneck, D. D., Chambersburg; Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., Pittsburg; Rev Howard Malcolm, D. D., Philadelphia; Rev. Bishop Matthew Simpson, D. D., Philadelphia; Right Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens, D. D., Philadelphia.

Managers—Joseph H. Dulles, J. Fisher Leaming, William Shippen, M. D., Herman Cope, Arthur G. Coffin, Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D., Henry J. Williams, Thomas Wattson, Rev. Joseph Castle, D. D., W. Littleton Savage, Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., Colson Beirkeli, Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Rev. Charles P. Krauth, D. D., Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., Hon. James Pollock, Leonard Jewell, Rev. E. W. Hutter, Rev. J. Howard Suydam, Hon. William Strong, John Sparhawk, Abram R. Perkins, L. Montgomery Bond.

Corresponding Secretary—Joseph B Dulles.

Recording Secretary—Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.

Treasurer—John W. Claghorn.

Secretary for Eastern Pennsylvania—Rev. Irvin H. Torrence

Secretary for Western Pennsylvania—Rev. W. W. Eells.

Depositary—John P. Rhoads.

During the past year the receipts of the Society from all sources were $55,757 77; the disbursements, $54 021 92; the number of copies of the Scriptures in various forms, 79,075.

A special grant of $5000 was made to the American Bible Society for the Arabic version of the Bible, available to 120,000,000 people. Also 20,000 copies of the New Testament and Psalms, to be distributed in the Southern States.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.—The change in the new court house, provided for in the ordinance recently passed by Councils, merely reduces the front to 60 feet, and increases the depth to 90 feet, the design being to remove that part of it in which the Court will be held further from the noise of the street. Under the new plan the Judges will be about 70 feet from the front of the building, and between the court-room and the front there will be rooms for the witnesses and one for the District Attorney.

The court-room will be on the second floor, and the first story will be divided into offices and rooms for the jurors and witnesses. The retiring room for the Judges will be at the rear, and the entrance for prisoners on the north side, to which the van will be driven through the gate on Chesnut street. The Sixth street front will have a base of granite, thirteen feet high, with pressed brick above. The drawings have been made by Mr. George S. Bethell, architect, and Mr. Colliday will push on the work to an early completion.

AN OLD SEWER.—The workmen, in making excavations yesterday for the foundations of the new marble building on Walnut street, below Fifth came across an old sewer, built on the bed of the main branch of Dock creek. This branch of Dock creek commenced near the Girard Bank, on Third street, and crossed Fourth street and Harmony court and Walnut street at the point indicated by the culvert referred to. It then crossed Fifth street, near Adelphi, and thence through Washington Square and under Rev. Mr Barnes' Church to near Spruce street, thence on the north side of Spruce to Ninth street, and then diagonally across to Broad and Chesnut streets, where it ended.

AN IMPROVEMENT PROJECTED.—The Committee on Surveys of Councils have had before them the question of widening Biddle street, from Callowhill to Twenty-fifth street, along the foot of Fairmount Reservoir. Biddle street is now twenty feet wide between curbs, and it is proposed to make it the means of communication between Spring Garden street and the Wire Bridge, by widening the carriage way to twenty-nine feet six inches, and the footway on the south side from nine to twelve feet, and on the north to sixteen feet, which can be done without interfering with the fine avenue of trees now growing. If this improvement will be a very desirable one for this section of the city.

A PROBABLE CASE OF HOMICIDE BY BOYS.—Two young lads were arrested on Thursday evening, for participating in a riot at Seventh and Sylvester streets, and were committed by Alderman Lutz to await the result of injuries inflicted upon an inoffending boy, who, while passing, was assaulted by their gang, struck upon the head with a stone thrown so severely that his skull was fractured, and his recovery is very doubtful. These unlawful gatherings should be firmly repressed, and such punishment inflicted upon the offending lads that parents may be led to take active measures to prevent their engagement therein.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—On Thursday night, a lad, son of George Shearer, residing at No. 628 Wharton street, received a compound fracture of the skull, being struck with a stone which was thrown by another lad. The fracture was a very bad one, the stone crushing the bone near the temple; yet Dr. Smiley performed successfully the difficult operation of trepanning. The stone was thrown by one of a gang of boys, from twelve to fifteen years old, and two of them, named James Sterling and Edward Thorne, were arrested and held by Alderman Lutz to await the result of the injuries.

SEVERELY INJURED.—Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Mrs. Abrams, residing at No 1606 Bodine street, was run over by a wagon, on second street, above Girard avenue. Her leg was broken, and it is feared it will be necessary to amputate.

WILL TAKE EFFECT.—On and after Monday next the ordinance relative to the taking up of dogs, hogs, goats, and other animals running at large in the city of Philadelphia, will be strictly enforced.

DEAD.—One of the pair of splendid horses presented last week to the Fairmount Steam Fire Engine Company, died yesterday morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Leages, in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Sub-cription are now open. For a prospectus, giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once, or apply to

[4 25 1m

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
APRIL 27, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, 1866, the interest upon all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan, other than those issued for clearing house purposes, then outstanding and unpaid will be reduced to the uniform rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum from that date, and all persons then holding such certificates in which a higher rate of interest is specified, are requested to present the same to the officers by whom issued, that other certificates may be substituted therefor.

H. McCULLOCH
4 30 6t Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
APRIL 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurers of the United States, the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and the United States Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been directed to discontinue from this date the receipt of deposits on account of TEMPORARY LOAN, except those intended for Clearing house purposes.

H. McCULLOCH.
4 30 6t Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE MARQUETTE MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.
PHILADELPHIA, April 1866

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 119 S FOURTH Street, on MONDAY, the 7th of May, at 12 M., after which an election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. By order of the Board of Directors.

4 27 12thstu&t J. W JACKSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN KAOLIN COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1866.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No 232 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for five Directors to serve for the ensuing year

4 21 swé&t T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

MAMMOTH OIL AND COAL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 324 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, May 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

E. G. TRACY,
4 30 10t* Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866 I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number, to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U S A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4t 5

TO THE HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF PHILADELPHIA:—

COMRADES:—The cause for which we fought on land and sea must be ratified this fall at the ballot-box. At the present time, as well as when the storm of rebellion roiled with its mightiest power, our country looks pleadingly to us to rescue it from the ruin which still threatens it. The same men and their accomplices who fought against us with the cartridge box and bullet are now waging a war against us with the ballot box and the ballot. They are thoroughly organized. Already are they marshalling their forces for the attack. Shall we allow them to take us by surprise? Will we allow ourselves to be caught without a single picket posted? Will we meet their attack with a poorly organized skirmish line? No! Let us organize. Let at least one company be formed in each and every ward; let the companies be consolidated into regiments, and the regiments into brigades; let the brigades be consolidated into divisions, and the divisions into corps, and the corps into one grand army of men who have proven that they are willing to sacrifice their lives upon the altar of their country's honor.

Our General in-Chief has already been chosen in the person of that patriot soldier

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

Our flag is nailed to the mast, with our motto, "None but Loyal Men shall Govern," indelibly stamped upon it.

This is a duty we owe to our distracted country; it is a duty we owe to ourselves; and last, but not least, it is a duty we owe to our disabled comrades and to the wives and children of those who gave up their lives in defense of our flag.

Experience has proven that we have nothing to expect from professional politicians. "They make the word of promise to our ears, and break it to our hopes."

Words and promises will not feed the wives and little ones.

Bounties should be equalized.

The amount of pensions to widows and orphans and to disabled sailors and soldiers should be increased.

Soldiers should have a fair share of the patronage of the Government.

Much, very much, is to be done, which can only be accomplished by organization. We have the power, if we organize. The orphan of him who was the life of his squad appeals to us to organize. The spirits of the dead hover about us, and in angelic chorus plead with us, "for the sake of humanity, for the sake of our country," to organize.

JOSHUA T. OWEN,
5 2 4t Chairman of Committee.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, instant, at three o'clock P. M.

The attendance of every member is earnestly solicited.

5 1 12t FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1866

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS S. FIRTH,
5 3 30t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Philadelphia, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 240 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, May 7th, 1866, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. L. J. CRANS, secretary.

April 23, 1866. 4 23 tm7*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MAY 3, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the several ordinances relative to the taking up and disposing of all Dogs, Hogs, Goats, and any other animals running at large in the City of Philadelphia, will be strictly enforced on and after MONDAY, May 7.

By order of the Mayor.

SAMUEL G. RUGGLES,
5 3 3t Chief of Police.

THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—The Annual Meeting of contributors will be held at the Office, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and ARCH Streets, on Tuesday, May 8, A. D. 1866 at 4 P. M., an election of four Trustees and six Managers will be held between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M.

MACGREGOR J. MITCHESON,
5 4 4t* Secretary.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Season Ticket, $1 00 Single Ticket, 25 cents. [4 21 1m

BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATORS of THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, the opening of the books for subscription to the capital stock of said Company is postponed until further notice. 4 30 9t

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.

Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6¾ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE THIRD AND LAST CONCERT OF THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,

will take place on

TUESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1866,

on which occasion

HAYDN'S

SEASONS

WILL BE PERFORMED ENTIRE.

MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, Soprano;
MR GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor;
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso,

will sustain the principal parts, assisted by the powerful Chorus of the Society, of

THREE HUNDRED VOICES and the GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,

CHARLES SCHMIDT, Leader.

The whole under the direction of CARL SENTZ

The Box Sheet will be opened at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store SEVENTH and CHESNUT streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 9.

Tickets to all parts of the house.....Fifty Cents
Reserved Seats.....One Dollar

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Subscribers holding tickets dated May 3 will present them at Trumpler's, where they will receive Tickets for Reserved Seats, in exchange, for the 15th.

5 8 10 12 14 15 6t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager.....WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

SPLENDID ATTRACTIONS.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 5

will be presented the laughable Pantomime of THE SCHOOLMASTER.

Master Ticks Bonifacio.....FRANCOIS RAVEL
Mr. Birch.....GABRIEL RAVEL

Last representation of the Pantomime entitled THE FOUR LOVERS.

Bebe, a Comic character.....GABRIEL RAVEL
Milord Lead.....ANTOINE RAVEL

Concluding with the new Pantomime Ballet of THE CONTRABANDIST.

Picolo, a Comic Servant.....FRANCOIS RAVEL
COMIC PAS DE DEUX.
By FRANCOIS RAVEL and Madlle DESIREE.

On MONDAY EVENING, May 7, first night of the celebrated Pantomime of THE GREEN MONSTER

and LAST WEEK of the RAVEL ENGAGEMENT.

ADMISSION.....50 cents
Reserved Seats.....75 cents
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents

Doors open at ¾ past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

MUSICAL SOIREE,

EVERY EVENING,

AT THE

CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,

No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT

TO BE GIVEN AT

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

May 28, 1866.

125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,

VALUED AT $492,575'25,

WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS, INCLUDING

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.

PRICE, $1'00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1	Gift, in Greenbacks		$30 000
1	do	do	10 000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	3,000
1	do	do	2 000
25	do	do $1000 each	25 000
0	do	do $500 each	10,000
20	do	do $50 each	1,000
1	do	Residence No. 882 Wabash avenue	10,000
1	do	do Lake street	5 000
1	do	do No. 37 Newberry street	5,000
5	do	Cottages, on Fulton, near Paulina st	10 000
2	do	do No. 169 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets	6,000
3	do	do in good locality	9,000
10	do	City Lots, $500 each	5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert, on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address for			$4 50
10	do	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	do	17 50
30	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43 50
And 100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,

No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5913.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $1000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30,000 prize, for the same purpose.

Tickets can be had of the Agent for Philadelphia, M. A. WILBUR, at the William Penn Hotel.

References—Hon. S. S. Wilkinson, ex-Senator of Minnesota; Hon. G. V. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 5 4

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45

THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF
WM. E. SINN (Resident Manager),
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
IMMENSE BILL.
IMMENSE BILL.
MISS JULIA DALY
MISS JULIA DALY
MISS JULIA DALY
MISS JULIA DALY
MISS JULIA DALY

in her celebrated specialty

OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN
MISS KATE PENNOYER
MISS KATE PENNOYER
MISS KATE PENNOYER
MISS KATE PENNOYER

in her celebrated impersonation of

THE FRENCH SPY.
THE FRENCH SPY.
THE FRENCH SPY.
THE FRENCH SPY.

Both pieces can be seen

FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.

TWELFTH NIGHT OF THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the length and importance of HAMLET, as now presented, the public is most respectfully informed that the overture will commence at a quarter past seven o'clock, at the conclusion of which the curtain will rise.

THIS, AND EVERY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.

Laertes.....Mr. CHARLES BARRON
The Ghost.....Mr. J. H. TAYLOR

HAMLET will constitute the evening's performance

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 5,
Boucicault's great Play of
THE SIREETS OF NEW YORK,
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK,
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK,
with its great cast
GRAND SNOW SCENE.
WONDERFUL FOIL SCENE
"THE HOME OF THE POOR," and
HOME OF THE RICH.

MONDAY—Benefit of McKEE RANKIN.
Only night of
THE DEAD HEART.
TUESDAY—Complimentary Testimonial to
MISS NORMA DE MARGUERITTES.
Seats secured six days in advance.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GARGLEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT St. cet.
Cammarana's Great Historical Picture of the SACKING OF ALTAMURA.
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIUMPHAL RETURN

OF S. B. HOWES'

EUROPEAN CIRCUS

S. B. HOWES respectfully informs the public that he has returned to America after an absence of seven years in Europe, bringing to this country the most

COMPLETE CIRCUS

The world has ever seen, combining all the great Equestrian performers of England and Continental Europe, numbering nearly

ONE HUNDRED MALE AND FEMALE ARTISTS.

The public are respectfully informed that this immense establishment will open in

Philadelphia, on Monday, May 7,

And give a limited number of GRAND EXHIBITIONS,

EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ON THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC LOT,
corner of
LOCUST AND BROAD STREETS.

Admission.....50 cents.
Children under 12 years.....25 cents.

Mr. HOWES, with a desire to gratify the universal public, as well as his immediate patrons, announces

A GRAND GRATUITOUS EXHIBITION,

which the people of Europe flocked by thousands from distances of ten to twenty miles to witness.

A GORGEOUS PAGEANT,

more brilliant than ever beheld by mortals since the days of chivalry or the splendors of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. In this great procession will appear the Grand Chariot of Æolus with the full OPERA BAND, followed by the

BEAUTIFUL TABLEAU CAR!

Carrying a Living
LION IN THE STREETS!

and containing an Allegorical Tableau of America represented by a Group of beautiful Females, classically draped. At the feet of the Goddess of Liberty crouches a large living Lion, trained by Mr Crockett. Around are grouped beautiful girls, representing

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA,

with Truth and Justice standing by. This magnificent peripatetic picture will be followed by

NEPTUNE'S SEA CHARIOT,
CHINESE CHARIOT OF CONFUCIUS,
MASSIVE CAGE OF LIONS,

and other Chariots, Cars, and Berlins of exquisite workmanship drawn by detachments of the magnificent stud of Foreign Horses, and preceded by the whole troupe of Artists, including the most beautiful LADY RIDERS in the world, a stud of

FOURTEEN SHETLAND PONIES

drawing the FAIRY CHARIOT OF TITANIA. The whole forming the most attractive out-door display ever witnessed on this continent.

Attached to this establishment is

MR. CROCKETT'S DEN OF WILD AND FEROCIOUS LIONS,

which will be exhibited by Mr. PIERCE, who will enter the DEN OF LIONS, and exhibit his astonishing magnetic power over the monsters of the desert and jungle, feed them with raw meat from his naked hand, and demonstrate his control over them by making them perform a number of manœuvres and novel evolutions. During an interval in the Circus entertainment, Mr. Pierce will go through his daring and wonderful performance within the

IMMENSE DEN OF WILD LIONS

in the centre of the arena, exhibiting to the audience a degree of sterling courage and iron nerve never before equalled by mortal man.

Prominent among the attractive talent of the Arena are such Artists as

JAMES DEMOTTE, the great European Sclepce and character rider.

CHARLES REED, the renowned trick rider and summersaulter.

Mr. T. WATSON, the great Shakespearian equestrian.

THE BELMONT BROTHERS (four in number), Joseph Belmont, J. B. Belmont, E. J. Belmont, and Harry Belmont, the great Gymnastic, Acrobatic, and Anacostratic performers.

LAZELLE and KING, the accomplished Posturers and Acrobats.

LITTLE MAC, the wonderful Man-Monkey and comic rider.

Among the beautiful lady riders the managers points with pleasure to MADEMOISELLE JOSEPHINE, lately the pet of the Parisian public.

MISS LUCY WATSON,

L'Equestrienne Anglais, from the principal arenas of England, and late of Astley's Amphitheatre, London.

MISS GRACE BELEAIR, the accomplished American female Rider.

MADLLE. NATALIE BLANCHE, the Australian Equestrienne.

SENOR PAREPA, the beautiful Viennese, from the Cirque St. Mark, Venice.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, the renowned Rider, Leaper, and innumerable Sommersault Thrower.

Ah! Ah! Ah! "Here we are again."

SAM LONG,

the great American Jester and Sidesplitter, general to the "Sovereigns" of the Union.

FRANK WHITAKER,

the great British Funnicuss, whose jokes are as familiar to the Cockneys of London as the sound of Bow-bells.

In addition to these distinguished names, the Troupe comprises many others.

DOUBLE TROUPE OF GYMNASTS,

where combined talent will be brought into requisition in a grand series of Acrobatic and Gymnastic evolutions, entitled

THE BEDOUIN ARAB,

The beautiful trained Horse

CANARY

will be introduced by Mr. William Organ.

Mr. Walter Waterman will introduce and perform his Troupe of Beautiful

TRICK PONIES.

Performance at 2 and 7¾ P. M.

WALTER WATERMAN,
5 5 1t Equestrian Director.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
BRILLIANT COMBINATION.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
LAST WEEK OF EL NINO EDDIE,
MADLLE FORRESTAL,
The wonderful Female Gymnast, from Europe.
Mr. G. W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe.
Songs, Dances Dramas, Ethiopian Burlesques, etc.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT

FOR THE

PRESENTATION

OF THE

Carl Wolfsohn Testimonial,

On Saturday Evening, May 5.

For particulars see Programmes. To be had at the Music Stores. 5 2 4t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 19

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at NEWBERN, North Carolina, a large amount of ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE STORES. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, are sold:—

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Shots, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office

By order of Major-General A. B DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

JASPER MYERS,
4 19 15 18 Brev. Capt. Ord. Dept. U. S. A.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th of May next, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold by auction, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the following articles in estimated quantities, viz:—

Junk, ten tons.
Old Canvas, five tons.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the sale, the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.

Commodore H. K. HOFF, U. S. N.,
4 25 17t Inspector of Ordnance.

OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY,
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND, VA. April 30, 1866.

SALE OF HARD BREAD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the United States Commissary Storehouse, Goldsboro, N. C., about three hundred and sixty-four thousand (364 000) pounds of Hard Bread, in lots to suit purchasers.

This bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN,
5 2 12t Brevet Major and C. S., U. S. A.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, the 8th of May, 1866, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following described lots of Quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

145 sets Cart Harness.	125 lbs. Tallow,
38 sets Four-horse Harness	6 bbls. Salt,
40 sets Ambulance Harness	80 Oil Cans.
170 Saddles,	6 Platform Scales,
36 Carts,	8 Single and Double Blocks,
6 Watering Carts,	28 Crowbars,
17 Army Wagons (four horse),	517 lbs. Railroad Spikes (new),
3 Army Wagons (two horse),	250 Shutter and Gate Hasps
1 Ambulance (four horse),	250 lbs Nuts.
5 Dead-horse Wagons,	700 Open Rings, Bolts, Links, etc.,
59 Portable Forges,	500 Tire Bolts,
50 Anvils,	350 Linch Pins,
27 Cauldrons,	1200 Staples, Hooks, T's, etc.,
20 Cooking Stoves and Fixtures,	44 pairs Hames,
60 Heating Stoves,	80 Riding Bridles,
300 Benches,	20 parsets 4-horse Ambulance Harness (new),
150 Mess Tables,	10 Bridles (new),
2000 Table Spoons,	100 sets Lines and Martingales,
1000 Knives and Forks,	91 Collar Pads,
84 Ladles,	200 Surcingles, Saddle bags, and Cruppers,
1000 Tin Cups,	1 set Hobbles,
1000 Tin Plates,	70 Blankets,
85 Coffee Pots,	4 sides Belting Leather,
95 Bread Pans,	4 sides Bridle Leather,
250 Manure Forks,	500 Curry Combs,
105 Axes,	700 Horse Brushes,
50 Spades,	18 sheets Sheet-iron (new),
450 Shovels,	250 lbs. Lead,
7 Coal Buckets (large),	50 lbs Babbit Metal,
950 Water Buckets,	125 Lanterns, Lamps,
518 Head Halters and Ropes (new),	6 boxes Window Glass,
750 Head Halters and Ropes (good),	20 lbs. Rotten Stone,
1000 Head Halters (good),	1 Circular Saw, frame and belting,
200 Head Halters,	2 Circular Saws,
500 Head Halters and Chains,	2 Cross-cut Saws,
700 Neck Straps and Chains,	4 Wood Saws,
500 Halter Chains,	32 Hand Saws,
250 Canvas Horse Covers,	10 Tenon Saws,
8 Grindstones,	50 Planes (assorted),
32 Axle Boxes,	50 Caulking Irons, Hay Hooks, etc.,
6000 lbs. Scrap Iron,	11 Vices,
3000 lbs. Horse Shoes,	150 Brands (assorted),
500 lbs. Chain,	3 Cleavers,
6 Log Chains,	14 Augers,
4000 lbs. Assorted Iron,	1 Tenon Auger (complete),
1122 lbs. Scrap Iron,	8 Braces and Bits,
6000 lbs. Rope,	60 Auger Bits (assorted),
170 Wall Brushes,	12 Trying Squares,
87 sets Shoeing Tools,	10 Spoke Shaves and Saw Sets,
40 sets Saddlers' Tools,	40 Oil Stones,
50 Hardies,	14 Claw Hammers,
150 Pritchels and Punches,	50 Hatchets,
200 pairs Tongs,	6 Screw Drivers,
100 pairs Pinchers,	12 Monkey Wrenches,
75 Cold Chisels,	11 Drawing Knives,
60 Clinch Irons,	2 Spirit Levels,
250 Hammers (assorted),	5 Adzes and Hand Axes
800 Rasps,	4 Sets Stocks and Dies,
200 Files,	100 Chisels (assorted),
2 Bellows,	500 Halter Squares,
200 Brooms,	200 gross Buckles,
30 Ice Hooks,	10 gross Halter Bolts,
2 sets Shoeing Stocks,	10 gross Rings,
100 Wheelbarrows,	90 Door Bolts and Thumb Latches,
50 Iron Pots,	175 Locks (assorted),
4 Dutch Ovens,	300 Carriage Knobs,
276 Stove Pipe, Joints and Elbows,	20 lbs. Copper Rivets,
50 Camp Kettles,	150 pairs Butt Hinges,
225 Picks,	150 pairs Strap Hinges,
2 Plows.	30 Chairs,
5 Road Scrapers,	2 Office Tables,
3000 Plastering Laths,	95 Office and Field Desks,
90 Wagon

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

The Proposed Consolidated Debt Loan—Its Effects upon the Country.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH'S plan for a grand consolidated debt loan, at five per cent. interest, and to run for thirty years, meets with almost universal approval. Indeed, the question is one upon which there can hardly be two opinions. The measure is in no sense a political one, and so can excite no partisan prejudices, while it appeals to those obvious financial considerations which have weight with every intelligent citizen. Republicans and Democrats, radicals and conservatives, can all see that it is better for us to pay five per cent. interest on the public debt than six or seven and three-tenths per cent. All can see that a saving of twenty millions of dollars every year in *mere interest* is a good financial operation for the nation to make. It is equivalent, so far as the payment of interest is concerned, to the wiping out of a principal of two hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, or three hundred and thirty-three millions bearing six per cent. But every dollar of interest saved is a dollar taken off of our taxes. Twenty millions of interest saved is, therefore, twenty millions of taxes saved. This everybody can appreciate; and herein is one of the chief elements of popularity in the proposed Consolidated debt—that it will assist in lightening the load of taxation which now presses so heavily upon the nation. Every man who subscribes to the loan subscribes towards reducing his own taxes. The reduction of taxes means the cheapening of food, clothing, house-rents, and all that goes to make up a living. Moreover, the reduction of interest upon the national debt will tend to reduce the rates of interest upon money generally. There can be no doubt that the seven and three-tenths rate of interest paid by the Government on so large a portion of its debt has had the effect of raising the interest on money used in commercial transactions. Capitalists who can get seven and three-tenths per cent. interest for their money from the Government are not willing to take less from their neighbors. We saw the effect of this during the recent session of our Legislature, in the attempt to legalize an increased rate of interest in this Commonwealth. The reduction of the rate of interest paid by the Government will tend to make money cheaper everywhere, and thus to stimulate production and increase business.

The consolidation of the national debt will be one step, and a long one, towards the resumption of specie payments. Everybody knows that we must get back to that at some time or other. We do not expect to do it by a single leap, but a commencement in that direction must be made. There need be no fear that the able and cautious Secretary of the Treasury will precipitate resumption. The United States notes, or "greenbacks," are not to be retired under this act, while the very process of funding the interest-bearing debt into the proposed loan will necessitate an easy money market. It will also necessarily extend over a considerable length o time, and its effects will therefore be gradually felt. The final result, however, of consolidating the debt will be the resumption of specie payments. We shall thus get back to a sound financial basis, with our debt funded at a low rate of interest, and without any crash or revulsion to cripple the industry and commerce of the country.

But the crowning excellence in a national point of view of the measure under discussion, is that feature of it which provides for a sinking fund for the final payment of the public debt. We do not regard a national debt *as per se* a desirable thing. It doubtless confers some incidental advantages, but it is very far from being an unmixed good. At least it does not comport with American ideas that the national debt shall be made a permanent institution of the country. The English people may tolerate such a thing, but we cannot. The debt must be paid. Secretary MCCULLOCH'S plan provides for a sinking fund of thirty millions per annum to be appropriated to this object. This sum is to take the place of the sinking fund provided for by the act of February, 1862, and will be mainly made up of the interest saved by the reduction of interest in the proposed consolidation of the public debt. In thirty-five years this sinking fund will pay off the entire debt.

Should this grand scheme be successfully carried out, what a splendid financial record will our nation have made for herself! Called suddenly to confront a war of vaster proportions than any other of modern times, she prosecutes it to a triumphant issue, and meets every dollar of the enormous expense out of the freely opened pockets of her own citizens. With the first notes of peace she consolidates her various obligations into one great popular loan, and then goes to work and in the life-time of a single generation pays off the entire debt! What nation of ancient or modern times can equal this?

The illustrious triumphs of our armies in the overthrow of the foes of the republic will thus be fitly supplemented by the brilliant achievements of our ministers of finance, and by the liberality and public spirit of our citizens.

SOUTHERN CONTEMPT FOR NORTHERN SYMPATHIZERS.

—Since the days of THOMAS JEFFERSON there has existed a class of Northern society which has fed upon the smiles of slaveholders, and acted, like truckling sycophants, to aid the triumphs of a Southern party, receiving in turn the crumbs of office which their lords despised. The utter and profound contempt entertained for this knee-bending clique has been intense among the honorable men of the free States, and in this scorn the South has joined, remarking with "Iago:"—

"For I mine own gained knowledge should profane,
If I would time expend on such a snipe as this,
But for my sport and profit."

Occasionally, however, the bitterness of disgust overcomes the arguments of self-interest, and flashes forth, fully apparent to even those who are kneeling before the golden calf of political power. In the Richmond *Republic* of Friday we find such an exhibition. We quote it for the benefit of the *Age* and other Democratic journals:—

"In one of those Northern journals which is industriously courting the favor of the South we observe a revival of the theory that the African is more akin to the monkey than the man, accompanied by the usual stereotyped ridicule of the physical peculiarities of the race. We feel under no special obligation to assist our Northern contemporary in his efforts to obtain a Southern circulation, but nevertheless we will vouchsafe him the information that this is not the style to please Southern taste. The light in which a negro is looked upon by Southern gentlemen and by the inhabitants of the Five Points is, and always has been, essentially different. Our contemporary should not be led astray by the libellous accounts of Southern character which are published by ignorant fanatics, and infer from thence that it is pleasing to the Southern people to hear their former faithful servants described as animals of the monkey tribe. The Southern gentleman has always been, as he is now, the best friend the negro has in the world. So we advise our Northern friend, who is in pursuit of a profitable Southern harbor, to put his vessel about upon a different tack, and drop all that nonsense about the gorillas. Our former servants are not responsible for their present freedom, and it is not exactly in the Southern line to take out spite towards those who are responsible, by calling the negroes hard names."

—Here is a hard blow for such of our Democratic brethren as have been degrading the black to please what they supposed to be Southern taste. We would advise them, while they bend and cringe, to call to mind the lines of SHAKSPEARE:—

* * * * * "You shall mark
Many a duteous and knee crooking knave,
That, doting on his own obsequious bondage,
Wears out his time, much like his master's ass,
For nought but provender, and when he's old, cashiered."

☞ Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from
Piece Goods to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO.
720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

"HUNTED TO DEATH."

It makes no claim to literary merit.

It is a Spicy, Wide-Awake, Rollicking Story

Of Fun and Adventure with pretty women, and love-making sufficient to satisfy any one.

Captain George, the hero, a gay, dashing man of the world, piques the curiosity of all as he steps on board "The Monarch," at Liverpool for New York.

His life and adventures on board ship—in New York City, at the St. Nicholas—in Saratoga—at the St. Charles in New Orleans—in Australia—at the Opera House in Paris—closing with a happy marriage party in England, where the mystery surrounding him is cleared up—rivets the attention of the reader, as but few stories can.

PRICE 75 CENTS,
AT ANY BOOKSTORE.

LORING, Publisher,

It BOSTON.

CONCERT HALL.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given at CONCERT HALL by the BLACK SWAN TROUPE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16, 1866.
The time and place for the sale of tickets will be announced soon 5 5 3t

POTATOES—BEST IN THIS MARKET,
POTATOES— For sale at the
POTATOES— RAILROAD DEPOT
POTATOES— No. 1232 MARKET Street. 1t

WANTED, A GOOD, STEADY BARKEEPER. Apply at the N. W. corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets. 1t

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ TWELFTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, RICHMOND Street below Shackamaxon street. The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Sabbath School will be held To-morrow Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Addresses by Rev WILLIAM CATHCART, of the Second Baptist Church and by the Pastor, Rev R. F. HEDDEN. Choice singing by the children. All are invited to attend.

☞ REV. MARK W. ATKINSON WILL preach in GREEN HILL HALL, S. E. corner of SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-morrow Afternoon, at quarter to 4 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited to attend. Sunday School, 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ REFORMATION AND GLORIFICATION OF THE CHURCH.—O A. BARTHOLOMEW will preach on the above subject To-morrow at 10½ A. M. at CHRISTIAN CHAPEL TWELFTH, above Wallace. Also, preaching at 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

☞ REV. SAMUEL CRAWFORD D. D., will preach in the FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH EIGHTEENTH and FILBERT Streets TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Communion Service in the Morning, at 10½.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST CHESNUT Street. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ in the Morning, at 10½ and in the Evening, continuance of the course of Sermons on the Parable of the sower, commencing at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

☞ KENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Twenty-second Anniversary of the Sabbath School at 3½. Addresses by the Pastor the Rev. J. P. CONKEY and Rev THOMAS MCAULEY of the Board of Education. Collection for the Sabbath School. No service in the evening.

☞ FIFTH GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth.—Services on Sunday, by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. GIESEY at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening—"The Voice of the Mantle," the Thirteenth of the Series on Elijah.

☞ REV. PETER TALMADGE, OF NEW Jersey, will preach in the FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FRANKFORD Road and MONTGOMERY Avenue, on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF THE WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets will celebrate their Anniversary To-morrow Afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The public is invited.

☞ BETHANY CHURCH, SOUTH STREET and TWENTY-FIRST.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. M. B. GRIER, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. WM. MCELWEE, City Pastor.

☞ FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD Sts.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM MCELWEE, To-morrow at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

☞ COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow (Sabbath) by Rev. M. B. GRIER. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ HESTONVILLE PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. A. M. JELLY To-morrow at 10½ and 3½ o'clock

☞ CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets. Preaching at 3½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.)

☞ NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building, S. E. cor. of LEVANT and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted, as heretofore at No 320 CHESNUT Street Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.
Mail books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 320 CHESNUT Street.
4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ THE GRAND ORGAN,
BUILT BY
J. C. B. STANBRIDGE,
FOR
ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH,
TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets,
will be formally opened on
FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, 1866,
at 8 o'clock
It is the largest organ in Philadelphia, and its resources will be displayed by
Messrs. M. H. Cross, Hugh Clarke, Massa Warner, J. A. Getze J. C. B. Stanbridge and F. Darley
Professor THOMAS BISHOP has volunteered his services.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut; at Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut; and at Lippincot's Drug store, N. W. corner of Twentieth and Cherry streets. [5 5 6t*
No tickets will be sold at the doors of the Church

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1866.
NOTICE.—Owners of Hacks and Carriages kept for Hire are hereby notified that they must renew their Licenses on or before the first day of June, 1866 The penalty for neglect is Five Dollars for each and every time the vehicle is used after the above date, and will be strictly enforced THOMAS M TRIOL,
License Clerk.
SECTION 1 of an Ordinance relating to Hackney Carriages passed May 9, 1855:—That every Hack, Stagecoach, Cab Chariot, Conchie, Coupe, Barouche, Landau, or other vehicle whether on wheels or runners, except Omnibuses and Railroad Cars drawn by one or more horses or other animal power, which shall be used in the City of Philadelphia for the conveyance of persons for hire from place to place within the said city, shall be deemed a hackney carriage within the meaning of this ordinance. 5 5 6t

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver a Lecture on MONDAY Evening, May 14. Subject—"Peculiar People." The sale of tickets will begin on Tuesday morning, 8th inst., and no tickets will be sold or engaged before that time. The north half of the house will be sold at Ashmead & Evans' Bookstore, No. 721 Chesnut street and the south half at Trumpler's Music store, Seventh and Chesnut streets. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and 75 cents. 5 5 6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MAY 5, 1866.
Notice is hereby given that the provisions of the Ordinance prohibiting persons from washing or causing to be washed "any Pavements in the City of Philadelphia, between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening" will be rigidly enforced until the first of October prox.
By order of the Mayor.
SAMUEL G. RUGGLES,
5 5 3t Chief of Police.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Twenty four Managers of THE SOLDIERS' HOME, in the city of Philadelphia, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, May 14, 1866, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, at the HOME, S. E. corner of SIXTEENTH and FILBERT Streets
E. S. HALL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, May 4, 1866 1t

THE DESTROYER.

Probst from a New Stand-Point.

HIS CONFESSION AND SENTENCE.

A THRILLING SKETCH OF

THE MURDERER

AS HE REALLY IS,

IN

"SATURDAY NIGHT."

OUT TO-DAY.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS. It

MEDICAL.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Congressional Representation Under the Proposed Amendment.

The effect of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution upon the Congressional representation of the slave States under the census will be as follows. The first column gives the population of slave States in 1860; the second, voters in 1860; the third represents the number of male citizens of color above twenty-one; the fourth, the present number of members each State is entitled to, and the last the number to which she will be entitled when the proposed law shall have been carried into effect:—

	Population in 1860.	Voters in 1860	Male Citizens of color above 21.	Present No. of Representa's.	No. under Constitut'l Amendment.
ALABAMA.					
White....	529 121	56,257	.....	7	4
Colored..	435 080	.....	46,099	..	..
ARKANSAS					
White....	324 335	54 053	.....	2	2
Colored..	111,115	.....	18,581	..	..
DELAWARE.					
White....	110.418	16,089	.....	1	1
Colored..	1,798	.....	262	..	..
FLORIDA.					
White....	78.679	14 347	.....	1	1
Colored..	61,745	.....	11,183	..	..
GEORGIA.					
White....	595,088	106,365	.....	7	4
Colored..	462,198	.....	82,306	..	..
LOUISIANA.					
White....	376.276	50,510	.....	4	2
Colored..	331 726	.....	44,016	..	..
MARYLAND.					
White....	599 860	92,502	.....	5	4
Colored..	87,189	.....	13 339	..	..
MISSISSIPPI.					
White....	354 674	69,120	.....	5	2
Colored..	436,631	.....	84,983	..	..
MISSOURI					
White..	1,067,081	165 518	.....	9	8
Colored..	114,931	.....	17 783	..	..
NORTH CAROLINA					
White....	661,563	96,280	.....	8	5
Colored..	331 059	.....	48,072	..	..
SOUTH CAROLINA					
White ..	301 302	44 C30	.....	6	2
Colored..	402,406	.....	58,754	..	..
TENNESSEE.					
White....	834,082	145 333	.....	8	6
Colored..	275 719	.....	47,810	..	..
TEXAS.					
White....	421 649	62,986	.....	4	3
Colored..	182,533	.....	26,802	..	..
VIRGINIA.					
White....	789,479	167,723	.....	8	6
Colored..	472,304	.....	166.663	..	..
Total.....				75	50

A loss of twenty-five members.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Important Letter from General Grant—Jurisdiction of State Courts in Treason Cases.

The Nashville *Banner* of Monday says, after the refusal of Governor Brownlow to recommend the withdrawal of the prosecution by State Courts against Colonel Dick McCann, General Reuben Roddie, and Cain, in accordance with the recommendations of General Grant and the Secretary of War, those gentlemen addressed a letter to General Grant touching their cases, to which they received the following:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866—Messrs. Cain, Roddie, and McCann—Gentlemen:—I am directed by General Grant to say to you that yours of the 15th came duly to hand, and he immediately forwarded it to the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that the petitioners be released on parole, and if, upon investigation, it was ascertained that they have been guilty of any act not recognized by the rules of civilized war that they be tried by a United States Court and not by a State Court.

(Signed) I. F. BADEANZ,
Brevet Colonel and Military Secretary.

The Case of Major Gee.

The following is the telegram recently sent to Governor Worth, of North Carolina, with reference to the effect of the late proclamation upon the case of Major Gee:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr l 27, 1866.—To Governor Worth:—I am directed by the President to inform you that by his proclamation of April 2, 1866, it was not intended to interfere with military commissions at that time or previously organized, or trials then pending before such commissions, unless by special instructions the accused were to be turned over to the civil authorities. General Ruger has been instructed to proceed with the trial to which you refer, but before the execution of any sentence rendered by said commission to report all proceedings to the War Department for examination and revision. There has been an order this day prepared, and which will soon be issued, which will relieve and settle all embarrassments growing out of a misconstruction of the proclamation, of which I will send you a copy. EDWARD COOPER,
Acting Private Secretary of the President.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Sinn's great benefit takes place to-day. The *Red Hat* for the Matinee. The Matinees at the Chesnut are always crowded, this will be overflowing, for the manager is as popular amongst the ladies who frequent his theatre as the matinees. In the evening Miss Julia Daly appears in *Our Female American Cousin*, in which she is exceedingly clever, and in which she played in London with immense success. Miss Kate Pennoyer has, we believe, never before performed in this city. The whole bill, afternoon and evening, is a feast of sensation.

NEW AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—This is the last night of the engagement of the child wonder, El Nino Eddie. A splendid bill of attractions is offered this evening including every variety of stage performances. On Monday evening, Miss Leo Hudson, the sole rival of the Menken, appears as "Mazeppa." The "Wild *Horse* of Tartary" on this occasion will be a thorough bred *mare*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A most brilliant programme for the Ravel matinee, to which the prices of admission will be fifty cents. "Young America" and the three brothers Ravel, together with the Martinetti ballet. In the evening, *The Schoolmaster* and *The Contrabandist*, and other delightful entertainments, including the *Flying Trapeze*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Madame Celeste concluded her engagement last evening. This evening the ever-attractive and popular *Streets of New York* will be given—a capital Saturday night bill. Monday, McKee Rankin takes his first benefit in this city.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth's house last evening was more crowded, if possible, than on the previous evening. *Hamlet*, in its present form, has met with universal approbation

HANDEL AND HAYDN CONCERT.—The closing concert of the regular subscription series is announced for Tuesday evening, May 15, and a card from the directors, in our advertising columns, calls the attention of the subscribers to the change of date and locality. The tickets originally issued were dated May 8; but as the Academy of Music could not be secured for that night, the performance has been postponed. By presentation of these tickets at Trumpler's Music Store, they will be exchanged for reserved seats in the best parts of the Academy. Rehearsals are being held twice a week, and the whole of Haydn's beautiful cantata of "The Seasons," will be sung at the concert. The soloists engaged for the occasion are Miss Richings, Mr. George Simpson, and Mr. J. R. Thomas, the well-known bass singer and ballad composer, from New York. Carl Sentz is laboring with his usual energy in drilling the choruses and a fine rendition of the work may be expected.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—This is the evening that Mr. Wolfsohn will receive the great compliment to his genius and perseverance by the presentation of the works of Beethoven, the genius of the age, and in whose fame Mr. Wolfsohn must henceforth share. The concert will consist of Beethoven music, with orchestra, piano Mr. Wolfsohn, and violin, Mr. Thomas, from New York.

HOWE'S CIRCUS.—This celebrated troupe of Olympians will arrive in Philadelphia on Monday morning, and make a tour of the city with all of their artistes, animals, and extensive brass band. The tent will be pitched in Locust street, beyond Broad, and a grand performance will be given in the evening.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MAD'LLE DE MARGUERITTE.—The benefit of this dashing young comedienne occurs on Tuesday next at the Arch Street Theatre. She will appear in two characters, one of which is in a comedy written expressly for her, and in which she achieved complete success at her *debut* in Baltimore. Mad'lle Noemie is young, talented, and pretty. Her musical ability is undoubted, and those who attend on the occasion will be gratified with a touch of her quality in this line.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—Mr. Frank Drew's friends in this city have determined to tender that favorite Irish and eccentric comedian a complimentary benefit, prior to his departure for Europe. The affair takes place at the Arch Street Theatre on the 19th instant.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.—This favorite troupe of sable serenaders play at the New Chesnut Street Theatre next month. The Bryants are "all to-go" in New York. Mr. John T. Donnelly, of this city, manages the business for the Bryants.

MISS LUCY RUSHTON.—This talented *comedienne* is to appear, for a brief engagement, about the latter part of this month, at the Arch Street Theatre She will play "Lady Teazle" etc

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

AN AGED MAN.—There is now residing in Camden a gentleman named Martin Belisle, who, on the 1st of March last, was ninety-nine years of age, being now in his one hundredth year. He was born in 1766, and at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he was ten years old. In 1812 he entered the service of the United States, and served in the Corps of "Sappers and Miners," third regiment, during that war with Great Britain, at the close of which he was honorably discharged, and, being wounded, was entitled to a bounty of 160 acres of land.

His father, Barney Belisle, was killed in the battle of Bunker's Hill, and fell close by the side of General Warren. Mr. Belisle's health is remarkably good for such an aged man, his eyesight sufficiently preserved as to enable him to read large print without glasses, and his memory, although faulty in some respects, is quite good. His physical powers are not strong, yet he can walk about with considerable sprightliness. He is, indeed, a representative of the past, linking the present with the years that were.

ALTERED CIRCUMSTANCES.—The "Mountain Partridge" is not done drumming yet, but is daily losing caste where his former demands were respected. On Friday he sent an "order" to the officers of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, demanding a pass to be left at the ticket office for one of his friends; but this morning, when the friend made his appearance, the ticket was *not* there, James' graces having been considerably damaged in that quarter. Whether he will make another attempt to "defy the world, the flesh, and the devil," and thus stand like "Gibraltar," or whether he will at last consent to "weep over Hecuba," and thus go down to oblivion gracefully, after the manner of the *Cumberland*, the future alone can develop. But he is "growing little by degrees, and beautifully less" in influence every day.

THOROUGH WORK.—The work of cleaning unhealthful places, removing filth and dirt from the alleys and streets, and of filling up stagnant pools, is being thoroughly done, and housekeepers are equally active in whitewashing their yards, fences, etc. This exhibits the right kind of spirit, and will add very materially to the sanitary condition of the people and the city.

SEVERELY INJURED.—One of the men employed on the cars of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company was severely injured a day or two since, by being knocked from the car by a bridge, while he was standing up, near Borden'own.

BANK NOTICES.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5), and also an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2) for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
5 3 6t B. R COMEGYS, Cashier

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT.; also, an Extra Dividend of ONE PER CENT., both payable on demand, free of taxes.
1 5 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA May 1, 1866
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
JOHN A. LEWIS,
5 1 tuths 3t Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. [5 1 tuths3t*] JOS. N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., clear of tax, and payable on demand.
5 1 6t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, May 1, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.
5 1 6t W. H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.
5 1 6t WILLIAM B. RHAWN, Cashier.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S
And Boys' Wear,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT HELWEG'S,
No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.
First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

FINE SHIRTS,
Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,
MADE OF NEW YORK MILL MUSLIN, only $4 00 usual price $5 50.
MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $6 75, usual price $9 00.
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,
3 29 thstu 2mrp Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 16 tuths rp

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vandeveer, now loading at second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURDAY 10th instant. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
5 5 4t No. 132 South WHARVES.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENING, in one of the Union Railroad cars, going to Richmond, at Ninth and Spring Garden streets, a BLACK PARASOL, steel spangles on it, brass rod, and white handle. Return to No 563 SPRUCE street. No. 39 N. SECOND Street, or No. 239 N. SECOND Street. 1t*

$12,000, $10,000, $6000, AND OTHER amounts to loan on Mortgage.
Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
5 5 3t* No. 162 South FOURTH Street.

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing do., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 6mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,

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MEAD & SMYTH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [4 4 tf

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

COTTAGE AT PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, at 1 o'clock, A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Chester Township less than half a mile from the city limits, containing nearly FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, on which is a good substantial House, built in Cottage style, containing ten rooms.
Also, out-kitchen and dining-room, summer house, barn and stable chicken house, etc
The grounds have been put in excellent order; well fenced, and planted with fruit and shade trees, vines, etc, etc.
The property is within five minutes walk of Thurlow's Station and 20 een minutes of Chester Station and has a fine view of the river
Possession given at once From its healthy location and easy access, is a very desirable place for a summer residence
For further information, apply to
GEORGE BAKER, Chester,
Or JOHN CASTNER,
5 1 13t* Tradesmen's Bank, Philadelphia.

TO RENT.—DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS Chester county COUNTRY RESIDENCE, completely furnished and newly refitted; large barn, poultry-house ice-house filled, spring-house, plenty of pasturing, fine cold springs splendid shade, an excellent garden, with crops in the ground, an abundance of fruit, apples, pears, plums, peaches, quinces grapes, cherries, currants, strawberries etc Situation high beautiful, and perfectly healthful. Excellent boating, splendid fishing and good running. Apply to GEORGE W. STULL, Jr., at C. M. S. Leslie's office, No 727 SANSOM street, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. 5 3 4t*

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Holmesburg; beautiful situation and perfectly healthful; superior Dwelling, with all the modern conveniences, and three acres of land; bounded by Oakland avenue, Mill Decatur, and Cambridge streets; tastefully laid out with shade and fruit trees: Stable, Coach House, Laundry, etc.: close to the Holmesburg Railroad Station and Bristol turnpike; access frequent. Immediate possession For further particulars see handbills and catalogue of E. Thomas & Son's sale of May 8.
GEORGE W. STULL, Jr., Conveyancer,
5 1 6t* No. 727 Sansom street.

FOR SALE, IN MANTUA—WITHIN TWO squares of city cars, a desirable residence, with every convenience, containing thirteen rooms; lot 100 feet front; well shaded; good stable and coach-house. Possession with the deed. Apply to J. H. WEEKS, Conveyancer, No. 141 S. FOURTH Street, or at store No. 22 S. FIFTH Street. 1t*

L. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No. 211 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated. Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages and other securities. House and Ground Rents collected.
Commissioner of Deeds for all the States. 4 27 1m5p

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR sale fifty or one hundred acres, Bristol Pike, above seven mile stone, and near Tacony. Apply to R. WHITAKER No. 610 LOCUST Street. 5 3 2t*

TO RENT.—A FURNISHED HOUSE. Apply on the premises, No. 337 South TWENTY-FIRST Street. 5 2 4t*

407 NEW NEW 407
Prepared Cork Mattresses.
We call the attention of
STEAMBOATS AND VESSELS,
HOTEL KEEPERS,
BOARDING HOUSES,
AND PRIVATE FAMILIES,
To our Prepared
CORK STUFFING,
For Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, and Seats.
They are Soft, Healthy, and offer no refuge to vermin.
GIVE US A CALL.
[4 21smth 13trp
No. 407 COMMERCE Street.

CORDIAL
OF THE
BENEDICTINE MONKS
OF THE
ABBEY OF FECAMP
This Cordial, which dates as far back as 1510, is an anti-apoplectic tonic, digestive, and of an exquisite taste. The salutary plants which compose it, gathered on the slopes of the hills of Normandy, saturated with the vivifying emanations of a Northern sea, make it one of the best cordials and one of the most efficient preventives against epidemic affections
Of late, the French medical corps has been almost unanimous in prescribing its use to the sick, who, by their imperfect gastric disposition, were more liable to the attacks of fevers and cholera.
A. LEGRAND, Sen., Fecamp.
Also, Rue Vivienne, No. 19, Paris.
This Medicine is found at the Wine and Spirit Stores, Apothecaries Confectioneries and Groceries, etc etc., all over the world. 4 28 s4t

SAFE FOR SALE
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 8 rp

CATAWBA, ISABELLA, DELAWARE, AND DIANA WINES.
J. NEWTON KLINE,
No. 116 WALNUT Street,
Sole Agent for the famous Pleasant Valley Wine Company, New York. Constantly on hand during the season, Catawba and Isabella Wines, dry and sweet. Also, Sparkling Catawba, put up various sizes. 5 3 rusmu3t*

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,

Cor. Second and Market Sts. Philad.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.
SPECIAL SALE OF IMPORTED MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
B. Scott, Jr., calls especial attention of art connoisseurs to an important sale of about 100 imported modern oil paintings of the English, French, Dusseldorf and Flemish Schools, to take place at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut st reet, on Thursday and Friday evenings, 10th and 11th instant at 7½ o'clock.
Particulars hereafter. 5 4 7t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.
IRON WIRE WASHERS, BRASS SCREWS, HAMMERS, MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning at 10 o'clock,
a quantity of Iron Wire; about 1000 pounds Iron Washers, assorted Brass and Iron Wood Screws, Brass Locks, Copper Nails Blank Keys, Planes Mortice Locks, 20 doz. steel-faced Hammers, American Steel Shears, and other miscellaneous hardware. 5 4 2t
LARGE SALE OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, ROCKINGHAM AND GLASS-WARE, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning
At 9½ o'clock a very large assortment of the above named wares which will be sold in open lots, suitable for city and country retail storekeepers. 5 4 3t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

STILL ANOTHER GREAT
TRIUMPH
FOR THE
EVANS & WATSON
SAFE.
READ THE FOLLOWING:
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.
MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—
GENTS:—I had one of your well-known Fire Proof Safes in the very destructive fire which occurred early this morning at J. D. Jones' steam saw and planing mill.
The Safe fell from the third story, and after its recovery from the ruins it was opened, and the books and papers found perfectly preserved much to my entire satisfaction. This is the second Safe of your make that I have had tested by fire, and it again affords me much pleasure to say that I esteem your Fire-Proof Safes worthy of every one's consideration requiring a perfect security against fire.
Yours, very truly,
C. LETOURNEAU.
On hand and for sale at prices lower than other makers, a large assortment of our justly celebrated Safes, for Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-house use.
Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
EVANS & WATSON,
5 3 3t No. 16 S. FOURTH Street.

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out or order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

STREETS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
BUILDING LUMBER,
FOR SALE LOW, BY
F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED
This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.
The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.
No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.
BIOKRENE cures General Debility Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors,
No. 28 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu rp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

THE HARRISON BOILER.
A SAFE STEAM BOILER.
The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends
Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.
For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr. Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu 3t*

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedie can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 4 28 6t

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
HAVING A VERY LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, bought at the very lowest prices, we are enabled to sell them at a
GREAT REDUCTION
From the prices early in the season.
$5 4 BEST SILKS REDUCED TO $3 50.
$5 FIGURED CORDED SILKS REDUCED TO $4.
$5 PLAIN CORDED SILKS REDUCED TO $4.
$4 PLAIN CORDED SILKS REDUCED TO $3
$3 75 PLAIN SILKS REDUCED TO $3
$3 PLAIN SILKS REDUCED TO $2 25.
$4 BLACK TAFFETAS REDUCED TO $3.
$4 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $3 50.
$3 50 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $2 75.
$3 25 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $2 50.
BLACK SILKS $1 25, $1 50, $1 75.
$1 12 6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTH REDUCED TO 87½c.
$1 50 6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTH REDUCED TO $1 25.
90c. 5-4 BLACK WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO 75c.
$1 12 5-4 BLACK WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO 87 cents
$1 25 5-4 BLACK WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO $1
$1 00 5-4 COLORED WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO 87 cents.
$1 25 5-4 COLORED WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO 1
$1 00 PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES REDUCED TO 75 cents
87c. PLAID POPLINS REDUCED TO 50c.
62c. PLAID POPLINS REDUCED TO 31c.
And other qualities and varieties of Dress Goods at equally *low prices.*
H. STEEL & SON,
4 17 mwsNos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
HAVE A FINE STOCK OF
DESIRABLE SUMMER GOODS.
BLACK PUSSER LACE POINTS.
BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS.
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BLACK GRENADINE SHAWLS.
TWO YARDS WIDE GRENADINES
SUMMER SILKS REDUCED.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
FULL LINE OF BLACK GOODS.
FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE PERCALES.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE LACONS
TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS.
ORGANDIES AND FOULARDS.
BEST BLACK SILKS, ETC., ETC. [4 12 stuth5p

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Large purchases at the late Auction Sales enable us to offer great inducements in the price of all the popular styles of Dress Goods.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 5 3t Above Willow.

RICH BLACK SILKS, OF ALL WIDTHS and grades,
FROM AUCTION,
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
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FRENCH CASSIMERES AND COATINGS, FROM AUCTION,
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 5 3t Above Willow.

LIGHT FANCY CASSIMERES, FOR LADIES' SACQUES, CAPS, Etc Etc.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 5 3t Above Willow

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE OFFERING DAILY
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
INCLUDING THE POPULAR
JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.
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MISS C. O'BYRNE,
In her New and Elegant Store,
No. 807 ARCH Street,
Has now open a large stock of the choicest
FRENCH MILLINERY.
A young Parisienne (from one of the most eminent of the millinery establishments of Paris) has charge of the Trimming Department
Every style and kind of HAT or BONNET now in fashion will be found in stock. 4 21 1mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY: Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
SMITH & RICHARDSON,
Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FROM $6 50 TO $25 00.
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ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK
Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of
Schooley's Large Refrigerators.
They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
4 25 1mrp No. 220 DOCK Street.

EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL,

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD
WILL OPEN
THEIR NEW STORE
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets
ON
Wednesday, May 9
WITH A NEW STOCK
OF
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS.
LINENS,
FOR BOYS' PANTS, ETC.
A Splendid Assortment Now Open
AT
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
UNBLEACHED LINEN DUCK AT 50 CENTS.
UNBLEACHED LINEN DRILL AT 50 CENTS.
STRIPED LINEN DRILL, DARK COLORS, 62½ CENTS.
BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS, 62½ CENTS.
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WHITE LINEN DUCKS.
WHITE LINEN DRILLS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR JACKETS AND COATS.
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THE LARGEST STOCK OF
LINENS,
OF ALL KINDS IN THE CITY,
AT
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
3 31stuth2m] No. 828 ARCH Street.

AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of
SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL
At Moderate Prices.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [3 31

REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
SPRING CLOAKS,
IN CLOTH AND SILK, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
PARIS MADE GARMENTS.—A new opening, at one-half cost of importation.
FINE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND CIRCULARS, all at Reduced Prices.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
3 27 tuths2mrp] No. 920 CHESNUT St.

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—
REAL CLUNY LACES.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
LONG LACE VEILS AT $1, A BARGAIN.
WHITE GOODS.
— SHIRRED MUSLINS FOR WAISTS.
— PLAID AND STRIPE NAINSOOK.
— FRENCH SKIRTING MUSLIN.
5-4 SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, CHEAP. [4 24 tuths12t

S. E. Cor. Second and Market Sts., Philad.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LXVI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURB FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

April.

Monday, 30.—The great telescope erected at Chicago The great Lake tunnel opened to said city, and opening of the Spring Pork trade. These three events mark this as a city of great *bores*.

May.

Tuesday, 1.—Cadets of Temperance Parade in Philadelphia—copious showers fall all day, accompanied with N. E winds, mazing it a *cold* water demonstration.

Wednesday, 2.—The Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railroad Company ask City Councils when the Chesnut Street Bridge will be completed. The Company is referred to the City Surveyor, who is the "Monarch of all he surveys."

Thursday, 3.—Dressmakers of the United States present a memorial to Congress for a modification of taxes on their manufacture. The Committee in Congress reported modifications on other bills, and embraced the dressmakers—— in the report.

Friday, 4.—Secretary McCulloch musters a lot o mutilated postal currency out of service These 5 cent notes having served during the war, some were promoted to ten centers, and others honorably discharged.

Saturday, 5.—Series Column Day. The report that the Series Editor was suffering from an attack of the colarah originated in his being put out of the printing office for trying to explain one of his puns to the printer.

ACADEMY OF ARTS—

FINE AND SUPERFINE.

SPRING EXHIBITION.

An exhibition of the painters and glaziers of the city of Philadelphia this year, on the walls of the Academy, would be a satisfactory sight to many, but as only their artistic productions are hung, we must feel a regret, as an admirer of high art, with others who have visited the building and paid their quarter. Those, of course, on the *free list* have nothing to say, as it has long since passed into a proverb, that "Dead heads tell no tales out of school." With the exception of a few foreign artists, such as Signor Nedmo Ranne and others, the exhibition is unexceptionable in some points, the chief of which is the indignation towards

THE HANGING COMMITTEE,

who, entertaining very high opinions of their own pictures and those of their friends, have, to speak after the manner of a first-class clothing-house, got up the "hang out" to *suit* themselves. (N. B.—The printer put this pun here.)

As we dont expect to be hung by any Committee, either artistically or Probstistically speaking, we have no fear or favor before our eyes: consequently we can, like the Rat in "Picture 775," give an "*unvarnished* tail."

We miss our friend of "the stencil," along with other artists, from the walls, and the "Spring of our discontent is not made glorious summer by the sunsets of Jay Hammill Ton, P. A." P. A. after a man's name indicates that he is a "Pennsylvania Academachine."—*Extract from the Catalogue, p. 33.*

Beginning at the S. E. Gallery (which really is not a gallery at all, for there is no gallery to the building), we come upon a Marine, No. 521, "THE CAMEL SHIP OVERTAKEN BY A STORM." By C. G. Rosebug.—The artist of this picture is trying to throw dust in the public's eyes, particularly that part of the public represented in his picture, and the probability is that he has never been to sea anything like that. If it was not for the lashing of the waves in the foreground, we should think it was intended for a storm in the desert. This latter opinion is also borne out by some Camels floundering about in the foam.

No. 554. PORTRAIT OF A FENIAN. *By H. Seabizzbham.*

This is a very good picture of one of the Lions of the day. The artist has handled his subject well; much better than the Governor-General of Canada has done as yet. The ears are very well drawn out, and very characteristic of the Animal.

No. 532. SHAD FISHERIES ON THE SUSQUEHANNA. By Eddie Lew is P. A.—All we can say is, that if all the shad fishers on the Delaware were to splatter the "Roes" about the trees as is represented in the picture of their method in the Susquehanna, we would soon have no shad in our markets. Moreover, we must take exceptions to the great waste and indiscriminate use of "shad roe" in the landscape in an agricultural point of view, as we do not believe it has any merit as a fertilizer, and certainly none as an ornamenter.

No. 609. THE PASSING SHOWER. By F. D. Bergritchards.—The sooner this shower passes over, the better for the painter, for if he wants to rain as an artist, he shouldn't get caught out in showers like this.

No. 632. INTERIOR OF AN ICE-HOUSE. By Thomas Priest.—Very good; some of the cakes over nine inches thick, and equal to the best "Sweet Brier" furnished by the "Old Drivers' Company," up Ninth street. The Catalogue states it is "for sale," but does not say how much a peck.

No. 648. PETER FROTHERMILL PREACHING AT ATHENS. By Saint Paul, P. A.—The figures composing this audience are evidently old Greeks, having once been dead and embalmed in Asphaltum, and have never had it completely washed off previous to setting to Paul for their portraits. The painting and glazing of this picture is very good and very expensive. The Burnt Sienna, Asphaltum and Lake used on this picture, according to Mr. Kauze's bill, who furnished the articles, were very expensive, and were used in unstinted quantities. The picture has other merits also worth mentioning; one is that it is not "for sale," and we believe also it is the only one of the kind out. We might add the beautiful stroke of nature portrayed in the audience, each one anxious to get away home, so noted in sermon audiences of the present day. In size the picture is also great.

No. 559. PORTRAIT. By G. W. Inarow, P. A.

We have not thought it necessary to give the figure, as it is merely the background of the palette. This is very well drawn, showing much acquaintance with the subject, which so many artists *find so difficult to handle*—rich in color, great depth of tone, and broad in effect; in fact, too broad, we think, for its length, actual measurement, which we made on the spot, showing a breadth of 16½ inches; but apart from this, it is a good likeness.

No. 649. SHIP ON FIRE BOARD. By Samyon Ellwalker.—The place for the stove-pipe hole is not high enough up to suit a gasburner stove, but still the picture is very good for the purpose intended. The rope from the ship's bowsprit looks at first sight too much like a streak of lightning to suggest any useful purpose; but we do not like to be captious, and would on the hole recommend the Board.

No. 662. THE CONSECRATED CONSCRIPT. By George Sealambdm.—This a picture of a young Gentleman, a Colonel, who has returned from the front, and on telling his lady-love how they "waged war to the hilt" down there, and how he ran four Rebels through every morning before breakfast, the young lady seems to have her doubts, and examines the sword for the traces of blood, but "don't see it," which she will no doubt tell him, in the next picture by this same artist, as he is running a series of these pictures, intended primarily as designs for covers in colors for the American News Company's 15 cent Novels. Sylvanus Cobb and Ned Buntline both speak very highly of this artist's productions.

No. 663. SPRING CHICKENS. By M. Airysmith.—Another brood from this artist's hatching machine. These chickens, we would suppose, were too young to set—even for their portraits—yet the artist has served them up equal to Price, the caterer, Fourth and Chesnut streets.

No. 670. SCENE ON THE THAMES. By Jay Hamill Ton, P. A.—The large red knob in the foreground of this picture would make it more expressive to say "A Knob Scene view on the Thames," or any other river that was popular at the time—we would suggest the Schuylkill. As a good deal of the picture has been rubbed out, or rubbed in, we would not give it any rubs here, but believe it to be good.

No. 680. VIEW OF A WATERFALL. By J. Arelambdin.—This, like the picture referred to above, is beyond criticism; it is one of those subjects that can't be taken down, without first removing the net, anyhow.

No. 765. STUDY OF TWOLIPS. By Mrs. Ann Pshaw.—This subject is well treated, or, more properly speaking, both subjects are well treated, both in form and color. The handling is very easy. The artist evidently is perfectly at home.

No. 766. COMPENSATION. By George Sealambdin, P. A.—A young cholera patient being cured, we judge by the color, as they do Hams, by being smoked. This is an attempt to rival Gutekunst in his Photographs. It would be a poor "Compensation" to the purchaser's money.

Our visit was very satisfactory. The Catalogue is printed on very good paper, and the entrance court to the building is kept well swept. This Spring's Exhibition is getting along as well as could be expected, under the circumstances.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

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I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the price will be low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD street

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STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 3 19

NOT HUNG ENOUGH.

Some Remarkable Escapes from the Gallows.

We do not, as a nation, hang so many culprits as in bygone years. We may by-and-by cease to inflict this awful punishment at all. But so long as the law, and religion, and justice, and public sentiment are considered to warrant the continuance of this ancient mode of retribution, so long ought there to be no mockery, no mistake, no trickery about it. If a man survives after hanging, without a proof of his innocence accompanying his recovery, it would be infinitely better to society (of his wretched self we say nothing), that he had not been hanged at all; seeing that the sense of just punishment would be swallowed up in a kind of pity for the novelty of his position.

Now such things *have* occurred, sufficiently often to merit attention. Men have recovered their lives—or rather retained life under nearly desperate circumstances—in spite of what seemed to be a due infliction of the punishment of death by suspension. Something of this possibility of escape was owing to the mode in which the punishment was usually inflicted; and to many it may probably be unknown that a change has been made in recent times in the construction and arrangement of the apparatus for carrying out the last great penalty of the law.

For something like six hundred years, at any rate, such escapes have from time to time been recorded. In 1264 there was a woman named Inetta de Balsham condemned to death for collusion with robbers; she was hanged, and remained on the gibbet (if the records of the time are to be trusted) no less than three days; and yet she survived to receive pardon from Henry III. In 1313, Matthew of Enderby was hanged for some crime of which he had been convicted; he was cut down, and revived just before the body was about to be interred. In 1363, Walter Wynkeburn was hanged at Leicester; when cut down, he was carried in a cart to the cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre in that city; he gradually regained sensibility while the cart was rumbling along, and escaped with life. Similar cases occurred in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The seventeenth century was exceptionably full of such instances. Dr. Plot mentions the strange lot of a Swiss, on the authority of Dr. Obadiah Walker, master of University College; this man is said to have been hung no less than thirteen times without losing his life, his windpipe having been converted by disease into a substance almost as hard as bone.

No instance has been so much discussed and written about as that of Anne Green, which took place during the time of the Commonwealth. Judges and physicians alike referred to it, as affording illustrations for or against legal and medical testimony. This poor girl was executed at Marston, in Oxfordshire, on December 14, 1650, for infanticide, a charge which could only be proved against her by much straining of the law; this severity, and a knowledge of the wrong she had suffered in other ways, made her an object of much public sympathy. The hanging was accompanied by certain coarse and shocking pullings and strikings of the body and limbs, which in those days were supposed to insure more effectually the death of the victim, and to lessen the period of suffering. After hanging the usual time, she was cut down, actually trampled on while prostrate, and left with the rope unslacked round her neck. She was put into a coffin, and consigned to the doctors for dissection. To the surprise of all, when the coffin was opened, the bosom was seen gently to heave; upon which, brutal blows and pressure were brought into requisition. The incident was too remarkable, however, to remain concealed; and men of superior position took up the matter, Sir William Petty, Dr. Wallis, and Dr. Clarke, who at that time filled the three offices of Professor of Anatomy, President of Magdalen College, and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, being present at the intended dissection, perceived that the heaving of the bosom was followed by a slight rattling in her throat. "Hereupon," said Dr. Plot, "desisting from their former purpose, they presently used means for her recovery by opening a vein, laying her in a warm bed and using divers remedies respecting her senselessness, head, throat, and chest; insomuch that within fourteen hours she began to speak, and the next day talked and prayed heartily. During the time of this her recovering, the officers concerned in her execution would needs have had her away again to have it completed on her; but by the mediation of the worthy doctors and some other friends with the then governor of the city, Colonel Kelsey, there was a guard set upon her to hinder all further disturbance till he had sued out her pardon from the powers then in being; thousands of people in the meantime coming to see her, and magnifying the just providence of God in thus asserting her innocence of murder."

It is not stated by Dr. Plot whether the medical men satisfied themselves concerning the cause, anatomical or physiological, of her preservation; but they sought to ascertain whether there were any peculiar mental phenomena connected with he. recovery. They found that the half-hour of hanging had left no special impression on her memory. "She came to herself as if she had awakened out of a sleep—not recovering the use of her speech by slow degrees, but in a manner altogether (all at once), beginning to speak where she left off on the gallows." Among all the printed narratives of this remarkable case there is none that offers a clear explanation; and we are left to our surmises on the subject. There was a strong religious bias in the public mind at that period; and this feeling led to a belief in the direct interposition of Heaven in Anne Green's favor. The undergraduates of Oxford University viewed the matter in another light: they sought to exercise their wit and poetry on it; and there have been preserved twenty or thirty epigrams written by them, and signed with their names—one of which was "Mr. Christopher Wren." Anne Green, having received a pardon after this strange resuscitation, retired with her friends to Steeple Barton, where she married, had a family, and died in 1659.

Somewhat about the same period, one Gordon, a highwayman, was condemned for execution. He found means, when his sentence was no longer doubtful, to obtain the aid of a young surgeon, who, shortly before the execution, fixed a small tube through an opening cut in the windpipe. The artifice failed in its intended effect in this case; the culprit being a very heavy man, drew with too much weight; he breathed for a few minutes, when removed, after hanging; but did not recover. In 1658 a female servant was hanged for some crime at Oxford; she was kept hanging a longer time than usual, probably on account of the wonderful resuscitation of Anne Green a few years before. She was cut down, and the body allowed to fall to the ground with much violence, yet she lived; but the severity of the law insisted upon her undergoing a second and more fatal hanging. There has, it appears, been a difference of opinion among legal authorities concerning this double infliction of the sentence. Some contend that if a man is hanged, that is enough; if the executioners do their work clumsily, he ought not to bear the consequences, but rather should be given "the benefit of the doubt." On the other hand, it is contended that the sentence means execution, and that execution means hanging by the neck until the culprit be dead; so that if hanging fails once, it must be tried again.

In 1697, one Richard Johnson was hanged at Shrewsbury for murder. For a purpose which he planned while in prison, he obtained a promise that his dead body should be laid in a coffin without being stripped. His purpose was detected a little too soon; for life being observable in him after he had hung half an hour, a man was sent up the ladder to examine into the probable cause of this prolonged vitality. It was found that Johnson had twisted cords around and under his body, connected with two rings or hooks near his neck; a double shirt, and a periwig without flowing curls, concealed these contrivances. The poor wretch was stripped of his ingenious apparatus, and hanged a second time more effectually. In 1705, a burglar, named John Smith, was hanged at Tyburn; a reprieve came after he had been hanging about fifteen minutes; he was immediately cut down, removed to a neighboring house, bled by a surgeon, and restored to life. The case of Margaret Dixon was one that excited great interest at Edinburgh in 1724. She was hanged for infanticide; the body was cut down, placed in a coffin, and removed in a cart to Musselburgh by her friends, with a view to interment in the parish churchyard. The jolting of the cart, and the admission of air through some injury which the coffin sustained, appear to have combined in resuscitating the woman, for she showed evident signs of life before the cart had proceeded one-third of the distance. She was removed, revived, prayed with by a minister, and received back into the circle of her friends. She lived creditably many years afterwards, had a large family, and sold salt about the streets of Edinburgh—where she was known, on account of her strange escape, as "Half-hanged Maggie."

William Duell was one of those who had revived when almost under the dissecting knife. This man was hanged for murder, on a gibbet put up at Acton, in 1740. After hanging for twenty minutes, the body was cut down and taken to Surgeons' Hall for dissection. The attendants stripped and washed the body, and the surgeons prepared for their labor. Just as they were about to begin, however, they perceived faint signs of life in him; he groaned feebly, and his breathing became gradually more and more perceptible. They bled him, and in the evening he was able to sit up again. He was conveyed back to prison; but there was too much public excitement to justify the authorities in hanging him again. In two days he recovered his health. Fever and delirium had rendered his memory a blank, and he had lost all recollection of the hanging. It was supposed by the surgeons that a full flow of blood at the time had enabled his system to resist the tightening of the veins, and to have thus restored him to life—not to liberty, however, for he was afterwards transported. In 1752 Ewen Macdonald was hanged for murder. After the body was cut down it was taken to Surgeons' Hall and placed ready for dissection. The operating surgeon, having to leave the room for a short time, was surprised on his return to see the man sitting up. Professing more professional zeal than humanity, the surgeon took a mallet and killed Macdonald outright, in order not to be disappointed of an opportunity for dissection. This atrocious case gave rise to much indignant comment at the time. In 1767, a tailor, named Patrick Redmond, was hanged at Cork for highway robbery. After hanging less than the usual time, the body was cut down and conveyed hastily to the house of an actor named Glover, who found means by friction and fumigation to revive him. Redmond had the incredible audacity to go to the theatre on the same evening, and, to the horror of the audience, publicly thank Glover for having saved his life."

The present century has not been without its instances. About fifty years ago, a servant girl was convicted of administering poison to the household of a farmer, in a fit of passion at some petty injury. A legal doubt having led to a postponement of the execution, the steady demeanor of the girl led to her being employed as a servant by the jailer at Durham. One morning, the governor received, much to his regret, and to the regret of many of the citizens, an order for the immediate execution of the girl. She was hanged, but the rope broke; and the wretched girl remained crying at the foot of the gallows, while a man hastened off on horseback to fetch a new rope. This distressing scene was perhaps scarcely a case in point, so far as concerns resuscitation after hanging; but it is one of the instances of deferred executions, which are so bad, because they give rise to hopes destined to disappointment. In another instance (mentioned, like the foregoing, in *Notes and Queries*), a boy of only 13 or 14 was capitally convicted, but respited indefinitely on account of his youth. He remained in the jail at Worcester, was found to be a docile lad, and became a general favorite both with the jailer and the prisoners; everybody believing that his full pardon would come soon. One day he was playing at ball in the yard, full of life and glee, when suddenly, to the utter dismay of the jailer and the inmates of the prison, an order arrived, after many weeks of delay, for the execution of the poor lad; and the execution accordingly took place. An instance more in point is that of a man who was executed at Tyburn, and whose apparently dead body was purchased by a surgeon for dissection, and brought to his house. A servant wishing to see the body, stole into the room, and found the man sitting upright on the dissecting table. The surgeon, a humane man, shipped him off quietly to America, where he amassed a fortune, which in gratitude he bequeathed to his benefactor. Sir Jonah Barrington, in his "Personal Sketches," mentions the case of one Lanigan, who was hanged for the murder of Captain O'Flaherty. Lanigan survived, by some means which are not explained; and Sir Jonah saw him at the house of Mr. Lauder in the Temple. He was smuggled over to Abbeville, where he died many years afterwards in the monastery of La Trappe.

Some of these momentous escapes have plainly depended on the imperfections of the *gibbet* as compared with the *drop*. These imperfections led to the abandonment of the one kind of dread apparatus for the other. Several statements have been made in the public journals, from time to time, concerning "the last gibbet;" but many of these are destitute of meaning, unless we take into account the exact particulars of each case. In 1856 the *Examiner* said:—"A few days ago (April), the last gibbet erected in England was demolished by the workmen employed in making the extensive docks for the Northeastern Railway Company, at Jarrow Slake, on the Tyne." This statement was shortly afterwards disputed; for, later in the same year, a gibbet was still left standing on Ditchling Common, in Sussex. It was known among the surrounding villagers as "Jacob's Post," being named after a culprit concerning whom a copy of verses was long current in the neighborhood, recording, among other things, that—

> At Horsham Gallows he was hanged there,
> The thirty-first of August that same year;
> And where he did the crime, they took the pains
> To bring him back, and hang him up in chains.

It has been stated that the last gibbet erected in England was at Saffron Lane, near Leicester, in 1832; it was soon afterwards removed by order of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs. Whatever may the exact dates, however, when the last gibbet was erected, and the last demolished, it is certain that the drop has been almost, if not quite, substituted for it in England. In the old gibbet, the wretched culprit was turned off from a laddder at a height which, it was supposed, would elevate him sufficiently above the ground or platform; whereas the drop consists of a trap-door, which, being suddenly opened by the withdrawal of bolts underneath, causes the whole weight of the culprit's body to be in an instant at the mercy of the noose. Some of the instances of escape are doubtless attributable to the careless way in which the prisoner was turned off the scaffold, or rather ladder, on which he ascended to the gibbet; some to the insertion of a tube which might prevent the constriction of the throat; some to the opening of an orifice in the windpipe by an expert surgeon; some to a natural hardening of the windpipe, which occasionally happens; and some to a steel collar, connected with an elaborate system of braces and bandages. These varieties offer elucidations of most of the cases of resuscitation that have been recorded.

Did Sir Walter Scott rely on his imagination alone, or was he depending on a real narrative, when he wrote the striking scene of Bonthron's execution in the "Fair Maid of Perth?" It will be remembered, by the readers of that novel, that Bonthron received a hint from Dwining, the physician, that an attempt would be made to preserve him from any fatal result of the hanging, and that the hangman would be a party to the manœuvre. The execution took place, apparently in the usual way, and the hangman remained near the suspended body about half an hour, after which he contrived by a ruse to get rid of the assembled multitude. Early next morning, when the populace returned to enjoy the spectacle of chaining the dead body to a permanent gallows, they were surprised and enraged to see that the body had been removed. At midnight, it afterwards appeared, three men had quietly approached the spot, cut down the body, reanimated the almost stifled wretch, and smuggled him away. One of them was Dwining, the physician, and he explained to the other two in what manner Bonthron had been specially prepared to undergo his execution scatheless. He pointed out that death by hanging results from a compression of the veins, which drives the blood to the brain instead of to the heart, and also that the lungs, owing to the ligature of the cord around the thorax, no longer receiving the needful supply of air, another cause of suffocation arises. The problem would be, therefore, how to effect the hanging so that neither the veins nor the windpipe should be too much compressed. Dwining solved this problem thus, as described by himself:—"I get me certain bandages, made of the same substance with your horse-girths, having especial care that they are of a kind which will not shrink on being strained, since that would spoil my experiment. One loop of this substance is drawn under each foot, and returns up either side of the leg to a cincture with which it is united; these cinctures are connected by divers straps down the breast and back, in order to divide the weight, and there are sundry other conveniences for easing the patient; but the chief is this. The straps or ligatures are attached to a broad steel collar, curving outwards, and having a hook or two, for the better security of the halter, which the friendly executioner passes around that part of the machine, instead of applying it to the bare throat of the patient. Thus, when thrown off from the ladder, the sufferer will find himself suspended, not by the neck, if it please you, but by the steel circle that supports the loops in which his feet are placed, and on which his weight really rests, diminished a little by similar supports under each arm. Thus neither veins nor windpipe being compressed, the man will breathe as free, and his blood, saving from fright and novelty of situation, will flow as temperately as your valiencies', when you stand up in stirrups to view a field of battle."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A NAVAL HOSPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Proposals will be received at this office for the erection and construction (complete) of a Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

Plans and specifications of the proposed buildings can be seen at the office of John Mcarthur, Jr., architect, No. 209 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia, who will afford all bidders every information necessary to a full understanding of the requirements of the Department in the matter of the erection and construction of the Hospital aforesaid.

Each proposal, to be considered, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, as to their competence and willingness to guarantee to the sum of thirty (30) per cent. of the whole amount of the proposal offered, that the bidder or bidders so guaranteed (should the contract be awarded him or them) shall, within ten days of the acceptance of his or their bid, enter into contract with the Navy Department for the erection and construction of the Hospital and its appurtenances, and carry through the same to completion, according to the terms of the bid and the plans and specifications above mentioned.

Proposals must state the shortest time required to complete the contract, with the understanding that between two or more bids of equal amount, the Department will give the preference to that naming the shortest time.

Payments for the work will be made monthly, as it progresses, upon certificate of the architect, stating its amount and quality, and that the terms of the contract have been complied with—the Department reserving twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each certificate until the buildings are delivered into its hands, complete and ready for occupancy, according to the terms of the contract for the erection and construction of the Naval Hospital and its appurtenances before mentioned.

All the proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Naval Hospital at Philadelphia."

The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at the Navy Department, at noon of Tuesday, May 22, 1866.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids not deemed by it satisfactory or to the interests of the Government.

P. J. HORWITZ,
5 1 tuths9t Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 25 1m3t

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 250 G Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."

F. J. CRILLY,
4 30-18t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited for the purchase of
670 ARMY WAGONS,
in lots of not less than twenty-five.

These wagons are worn, but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Proposals will be received until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, May 9.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Wagons. The right to reject all bids considered too low is reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Colonel Tompkins, the Quartermaster in charge.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his Post Office address, endorsed "Proposals to purchase Army Wagons," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 20 16t Depot of Washington.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
April 17, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for each building separately, endorsed "Proposals for repairing buildings at the Norfolk Navy Yard," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of May, 1866, at which hour the opening of bids will be commenced for repairing the entrance buildings, known in the plan of the yard as Nos 19 and 37; boat-shed, No 20; timber-shed, No. 30; timber-shed, No. 31, and the carpenters' shop, near the dry dock. The offer for Nos. 19 and 37 will be embraced in one bid, and those for the other buildings must be separate.

Bidders will be required to state the amounts for which they will furnish all the materials and complete each building, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the yard, using such materials as are on hand for each building, which have been purchased by the Government, as per schedules at the Yard.

Each bid must be accompanied by good and sufficient guarantors, approved by an officer of the Government known to this Department, that the bidder will, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract to perform the work bid for; and the Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids, as the interest of the Government may require.

Bidders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to complete any or all of the buildings, and if their offers are accepted, they will be held to a faithful execution of their contract, under a forfeiture in case of failure.

Persons desiring to bid must necessarily visit the yard and examine the present condition of the works, and can there see the plans and specifications to enable them to bid understandingly.

FORM OF OFFER.

The undersigned (here insert the name or names composing the firm who bid) of (name the town), in the State of (name the State), hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement), and subject to all the requirements of the same, all the materials and workmanship necessary for the complete and entire reconstruction of building (name the building) in the Norfolk Navy Yard, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at said Yard, for the sum of (write out the amount). And I (or we) engage to have the said work fully completed in —— days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, from the date of the contract. Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Paymaster at (name the place) for signature and certificate.

(Here the bidder or bidders and each member of the firm to sign their offer.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town), and State of (name the State), and (name of second guarantor, etc.), hereby guarantee that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated; and in case the said (name the bidder or bidders) shall fail to enter into contract, we guarantee to make good to the United States the difference between the offer of the said (name the bidder or bidders) and that which may be accepted. And we hereby declare that neither of us have been defaulters in any contract previously made with the Navy Department.

(Signature of guarantors.)

(Witness.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case, and that the above declarations of the guarantors to this offer are to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and reliable.

(Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, Paymaster, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible. 4 21 s&t

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until
MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843 900 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz:—

18 000 feet 1½ inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2 inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½ inch Oak.
120,000 feet 3 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½ inch Oak.
73,400 feet 4 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2 inch Hickory.
6 500 feet 3 inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4 inch Hickory.
29,000 feet 1¼ inch Ash.
74 500 feet 2 inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 4 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5 inch Ash.
3,500 feet 2 inch Pine.
34 800 feet 3 inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1 inch Pine.
25,000 feet 4 inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bids, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post office address, endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 4 14t Depot of Washington.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., May 2, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the United States Government with the following supplies, viz:—

Class 1. 1000 cords merchantable hard wood.
Class 2. 20 000 bushels Oats, in sacks. 400 tons prime Timothy Hay, baled.
Class 3. 50 tons clean Rye or Wheat Straw, baled.
Class 4. Stationery, in such quantities as may be required, including Letter, Foolscap, Folio Post, Note, Blotting, and Envelope Paper, Envelopes (various sizes), Memorandum 2, 4, and 6 quire Blank Books, Ink (Arnold's Fluid), and Ink Powder, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Office Tape, Erasers, and Paper Folders—all to be of good quality.

Proposals will be made for each class separately, and must designate the article in each class proposed to be furnished.

The wood, hay, and straw will be subject to inspection on delivery.

Samples of the Oats and the articles on Class 4 must accompany the proposals.

All supplies to be delivered to the United States Quartermasters at Richmond and Fortress Monroe as they may be required, free of expense to the Government, to be paid for on delivery, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals which may be deemed incompatible with the interests of the Government.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 5 8t Department of Virginia.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THIS City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40 NORTH Sixth St.
BOURNE

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10 5p

ROSEWOOD, CHAMBER,
AND PARLOR SUITES.
AT
GEORGE J. HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

WALNUT CHAMBER
AND PARLOR SUITES,
Either Polished or Oiled,
AT
GEORGE J. HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

SPRING.
BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
HOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES.
J. S. FULLER,
4 14stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 923 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcn, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50·00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75·00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. 4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 4 23 6mrp

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 CTS. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 12

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.
TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY.
Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston, or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices.
Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible.
Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices, or out in the country, free of charge.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
1 4 5rp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.
COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.
We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.
Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2mdp

KNICKERBOCKER
ICE COMPANY.
E. P. KERSHOW, A. HUNT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers.
IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE.
OFFICES AND DEPOTS:
Nos. 118 and 120 North BROAD Street;
WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE.
Having secured a full supply of the best quality of ICE, are prepared to furnish it throughout the entire season, as usual, promptly, at the lowest market rates.
Hotels, Confectioners, and Shipping supplied with large or small quantities.
Particular attention given to the delivery of ICE to Families, Stores, Offices, etc.
ICE served daily in West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Tioga, and all parts of the city.
Your order respectfully solicited. 4 14smwrp1m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
4 23m A. BROWN.

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, e 3 2 3m

SOLDIERS' PHIL

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

AIDING THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.—The following letter, written to the Secretary of the American Union Convention of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, by one of the ladies sent from the Keystone State to the South, will show that Benevolence and Christianity can aid the Government in the work of reconstruction as much as they did in prosecuting the war against Rebellion:—

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3, 1866.—Mr. Joseph Parker, Secretary—Dear Sir:—A month has elapsed since your visit to Atlanta. And I will commence the pleasant duty of reporting progress to your esteemed Association.

The Free Schools in this city, established by your Commission, are in a flourishing condition. The trouble with us is not how small we get the children into school, but how shall we keep them out.

The teachers all manifest a great interest in their work, and labor diligently. Each teacher has from eighty to one hundred scholars. All feel very sorry to refuse admittance to a single child, but find it impossible to admit all that apply; consequently, almost every day children are refused admittance, for the reason the schools are already full. Many articles of clothing have been received from the Ladies' Union Aid of Philadelphia, and have been distributed among the scholars.

At the close of the term I will send you a list of articles issued to the destitute children from the opening to the close of the term. The general appearance of the children is very much improved. I wish your association and generous contributors could see the improvement of the scholars, and hear the expressions of gratitude from parents who, having been impoverished by the war, are unable to pay for educating their little ones.

Could they see and hear as we do, they would be encouraged, and renew their efforts to carry on one of the noblest works ever commenced in the south, and which is doing more to remove prejudice and restore union between the sections of country effected by civil war than anything that has yet been attempted.

The weather is very warm. The close of the day usually finds us almost exhausted, yet, after a night's rest the duties are again resumed. Not one teacher has been absent from her post a single day since the opening of the schools. Hoping friends at the North will not weary in well-doing, but will continue in the good work, and kindly remember the little band of laborers in the sunny South, I will say, good night.

Very respectfully, yours,

HARRIET M. PHILLIPS.

THE ODD FELLOWS.—M. W. Grand Secretar William Curtis, accompanied by several distinguished members of the Order, is on an official visit to the lodges in the western portion of the State. The Grand Secretary was in Latrobe last evening.

The Order is getting so large in Pennsylvania as to be rather cumbersome, and the Grand Lodge has grown to immense proportions. In view of these facts it is believed that it will be expedient to divide Pennsylvania into two districts, with Eastern and Western Grand Lodges. New York is thus divided, and the Order is not so strong there as in the Keystone State.

The joint committees who are aiding Vigilant Lodge in getting up the celebration at the Academy of Music on the 16th instant, are requested to meet at the Hall, North Sixth street, on Monday evening, and draw for their respective quotas of seats.

The Convention called for the purpose of considering the expediency of erecting a new Odd Fellows' Temple in this city meets this evening, at the Hall, Sixth and Cresson streets. It is said that the Committee on By-laws have prepared an amendment to the objectionable charter, allowing a Lodge and Encampment representation in the Association, but as many are afraid of the original document in a most any form, it is probable that a new instrument will have to be framed. We sincerely trust that the project will not be allowed to fail because a mistake has been made or a few errors committed.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania meets on Tuesday morning, May 15, in regular annual session. Officers to serve for the ensuing year will be installed on Wednesday following, and at night the Grand Lodge, with the members of the order generally, will attend at the Academy of Music, to listen to an address from Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson, on the subject of "Odd Fellowship."

A MAGNIFICENT HOTEL AT CAPE ISLAND.—Mr. L. H. Josephs, real estate agent, No. 271 South Third street, has shown us the model of a new and magnificent hotel, the erection of which is shortly to be commenced at Cape Island. The drawings, plans, designs, etc., are from Mr. John McArthur, the well-known architect of this city, and are all of the most complete and thorough character. The hotel will be built by stock subscriptions by the West Jersey Hotel Company, and in the hands of the enterprising gentlemen who have the matter in charge, the improvement will be put through in the shortest possible time, and add immensely to the attractions of the island. Mr. Josephs is agent for the Company to receive subscriptions to the stock, and at his office full particulars of the enterprise may be obtained.

A DESIRABLE ARTICLE.—The Patent Magic Powder, which will be on sale in a few days, in all parts of the city, will be found by housekeepers and others interested, a splendid article for removing rust from metallic substances of all kinds, and giving them a brilliancy equal to new. It works like a charm, doing its work thoroughly and speedily and with little or no labor on the part of the person using it.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—The many friends and admirers of this popular lecturer will be gratified to learn that he is to deliver his great lecture on "Peculiar People," on Monday evening, 14th instant, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. He seems to draw a larger house every time he appears in Philadelphia, and we predict an immense audience for this lecture. See advertisement for particulars.

RUN OVER BY AN ICE CART.—Yesterday afternoon a boy named Considine, a son of Dennis Considine, was run over by an ice wagon at Second and Walnut streets, and had his leg badly injured. William Hart, the driver of the wagon, was arrested and taken before Alderman White, who committed him for a further investigation into the circumstances of the case, in default of $3000 bail.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—A woman named Margaret Smith was arrested by Officer Brown, of the Fifth District, at a pawnbroker's, Seventh and South streets, yesterday afternoon, charged with the larceny of a delaine dress and a silk sack the property of Mrs. Moulban, No. 1007 Naylor street. She was held by Alderman Bonsall for a further hearing.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—John McCluskey was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a horse and wagon. It appears that a man left a horse and wagon standing in Norris street while he went to attend to some business, and on his return the team was missing. Subsequently it was found in possession of McCluskey. Alderman Devlin held him for a further hearing.

HOTEL THIEF.—John Clark, who hails from New York, was arrested at Second and Brown streets last evening charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from a hotel on Third street. He was committed by Alderman Toland.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL—GRAND OPENING ON MONDAY EVENING.—In offering to our readers the following descriptive sketch of what may be justly regarded as the most popular Clothing House in America, we are happy to state, as a matter of interest to our readers of both sexes, old and young, that after many months of careful and costly preparation, this spacious establishment will, on Monday evening, the 7th instant, be thrown open expressly for the gratification of visitors, between the hours of 7½ and 10 o'clock. The arrangements made for rendering this grand "opening" a fete in the business experience of our city are such as to invite the largest attendance, and we opine that the ladies especially will avail themselves of this opportunity of examining the various departments of this immense Clothing mart. Parents are invited to bring their sons, as they are certain to be highly delighted with the fine display of Boys' Clothing, of which Messrs. Rockhill & Wilson now present the largest stock in the country.

The business career of the establishment known throughout the country as "The Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson," was commenced in 1828, twenty-three years ago, on Chesnut street, below Third, in a room not half as large as the house now employs for taking the measurement of customers for suits made to order. In 1845, two years later, their business had increased sufficiently to warrant their leasing a good store under the old Franklin Hotel, at the corner of Chesnut street and Franklin place, where they continued about five years, when the firm removed to the opposite corner. Here they remained till 1850, when they fairly set the clothing world in an uproar, and took the public by storm, by removing to their present elegant warehouse—the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street—which was built by themselves, and in which they have steadily maintained the leading place in this department of the trade and manufactures of Philadelphia. At the beginning of Rockhill & Wilson's career in this establishment, only the first floor was employed in their business—a grand sales-room, forty-two feet front by one hundred feet in depth, with a spacious outlet on Sixth street, which marks what once constituted the entrance to the pit of the old Chesnut Street Theatre. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, however, in the spring of 1861, houses of the calibre and standing of Rockhill & Wilson were speedily brought into Government requisition, and in a few months their entire building was found not any too large for the requirements of their new branch of *manufacturing clothing for the army*; and to their credit be it written no soldier of the Republic was ever imposed upon by worthless garments emanating from this establishment—while in the finer department of manufacturing uniforms, few officers felt themselves perfectly rigged, either for service or display, unless their suits bore upon them the imprint of "Rockhill & Wilson's Brown-Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street." Many of these officers, now that the war is over, have become immovably riveted to this house, and are giving among their peaceful orders one that the clothing for themselves and sons shall be furnished only by Rockhill & Wilson. Among the latter may be quoted a no less distinguished representative than Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, as the reader may discover for himself by reading an autograph letter to this effect from the hand of General Grant, now in possession of Messrs. R. & W.

STATISTICS OF THEIR ARMY WORK.

In order that the reader may form some idea of the enormous aggregate of their business with the United States Government during the war, the statistics, copied from the books, are given as follows:—

Their first order, we may mention, however, was for the State, received by them from Governor Curtin, in May, 1861. Its items were:—

Five thousand pairs of trousers, and

Ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-six great coats.

The promptness and satisfactory manner with which this order was completed at once rendered the United States Government a gigantic customer, and during the succeeding years of the war they were called upon to execute orders for the following articles:—

186,373 pairs of Trousers;
56,100 Blouses;
52,200 Woollen Shirts;
101,108 Great Coats;
123,020 Infantry Frock Coats;
1,500 Zouave Vests;
4,610 Zouave Jackets;
36,600 Cavalry Jackets.

The total of these orders amounted to the enormous sum of $8,113,840·34 (three millions, one hundred and thirteen thousand, eight hundred and forty dollars and thirty-four cents.

In order to meet the wants of the department with the utmost alacrity, the house of Rockhill & Wilson grew, for the time being, into a sort of State establishment, employing at one time upwards of twelve hundred sewing hands alone, residing in various towns throughout the eastern counties of Pennsylvania and Western New Jersey, Pottsville, Reading, Norristown, Easton, Burlington, Mount Holly, and other places.

THE LATE FIRE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

With their newly acquired *prestige* and enlarged facilities for meeting the wants of the public, the closing months of 1865 were occupied by this firm in remodelling their edifice and adding some important new departments, which had just received their finishing touches when the fire occurred, on the night of January 1, which materially damaged their stock and effectually unmade their new improvements. With characteristic energy, however, they immediately set about repairing the damages, and turning what seemed to be a great loss into a positive gain. By a liberal and judicious system of advertising they soon succeeded in *selling off their entire antediluvian stock* (the damage to their goods having been occasioned not by fire, but *water*), and as a consequence have now the great advantage of presenting

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

The advantage of this fact just now, to buyers, is inestimable, and must be apparent to every one. All the goods in their house are the latest and newest, as their prices are necessarily the lowest.

THEIR READY-MADE GARMENTS

have all the brightness and beauty of newly coined dollars, the style and workmanship of them being unsurpassed by any others in the United States.

THEIR NEW CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

is a feature which every gentleman will appreciate. It occupies the entire second story of the building, and is approached by a massive double staircase leading centrally from the rear of the ground floor. It is magnificently stocked, beautifully lighted, and fitted up with every comfort and convenience for gentlemen to arrange their orders with pleasure and satisfaction.

THEIR NEW BOYS' DEPARTMENT

is also a feature which our citizens will appreciate. We need only say with regard to it that its extent and completeness harmonize with the character and thoroughness of the house in other respects. The *Boys'* department, with that devoted to *Ready-made Clothing for Gentlemen*, occupies the whole of the first floor, and presents unusual attractions to buyers. Parents wishing to order suits for their boys, from any particular fabric in the stock, can have them made up at the shortest notice. Their orders from all parts of the Union for Boys' Clothing containing measurement already constitute a large feature of their business. Their facilities for supplying such orders, both for gentlemen and youths, are very superior.

Their "opening" on Monday evening cannot fail to be a popular and interesting event.

MAY 5th, 1866.

2000 *Coats.*
3000 *Pairs of Pants.*
3000 *Vests.*

In order to make room for our immense stock whilst the alterations and improvements are going on in our building, we have concluded to sell TWO THOUSAND SACK, *Dress, Frock, and English Walking Coats;* THREE THOUSAND *pairs fine Cassimere* PANTS, *and* THREE THOUSAND VESTS *to match, at* LOWER *prices than* HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR YEARS, *and far lower than we would under any other circumstances. These are all of our own well-known popular make, and fully equal to some houses' best* "CUSTOM WORK." *Every style, quality, size, and price can be found, and* GREAT BARGAINS *for everybody. Whole suits range in price from* $10 *up to* $60. *Our regular customers will please notice these* EXTRA INDUCEMENTS *we are now offering, and communicate the fact to their friends.*

Our store is open from half-past 6 in the morning and (during the busy season) until 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Saturday nights until 10 *o'clock*

Very respectfully,
Wanamaker & Brown,
Popular Clothiers,
"Oak Hall,"
S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.
Goods made to order as usual.

FOR BREAKFAST,
FOR DINNER,
FOR SUPPER,
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES,
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS,
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES,

Your Grocer or Market-man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

A SPOILED MAYING—

The flowers that meant to welcome May
Were all prepared to "come out"
In light and delicate array,
But shrank backwards with a pout
When they felt such rough-edged breezes
And heard rower songs than sneezes.
But now their dainty heads they raise,
And their rose smiles reveal;
And now each well-dressed youth displays
His spring suit from Tower Hall.

We have—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as... $5 00
" " " Pants " 4 00
" " " Vests " 2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for..... $11 50
All-wool Black Sack Coats as low as..... $11 00
" " Cassimere Pants " 5 00
" " Cloth Vests " 4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for..... 20 00

All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14 50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make up no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics in large supply, at a proportionate reduction from former prices; comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys') surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

Gentlemen who usually have their clothing made to measure, can be as well or better fitted from our stock, in garments equal in every respect, at from 25 to 30 per cent lower prices. Those who prefer can have their goods made to measure in the best manner, with a fine assortment of piece goods to select from.

TO CLOTHING DEALERS.

Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A MOST EXCELLENT TONIC for any season of the year is Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. It strengthens the stomach and bowels, and promotes the general health; it is certain also to expel worms, and affords immediate relief to nervous, fretting, restless children. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of cholera, summer complaints, dyspepsia, dysentery, asthma, it cures in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. It is the best liniment in America. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to bad sores, burns, scalds, and sprains. For the sick headache and toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a Pain Killer.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—A large lot of curtains from auction, which are slightly soiled, will be sold half price. They are the most elegant ever introduced in Philadelphia. They were bought low, and will be sold cheap. Those in search of bargains would do well to call at W. Henry Patten's West End Curtain and Upholstery Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROCERS AND MARKETMEN.—
New Bermuda Potatoes,
Onions, and
Tomatoes,
Just at hand, and received weekly.
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street,
New York.

"MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT."—This is the most effective article ever discovered for curing, quickly, safely, and permanently, sprains, sores, scratches, burns, bruises, rheumatism, or injuries of any kind, both to men and horses. No family should be without it. All genuine bottles have the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas, Barnes & Co. over the top. For sale everywhere.

LACE CURTAINS, only one dollar; only think of it! Lace curtains, one dollar. Very heavy and much finer curtains, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 dollars. Some of the heaviest curtains ever imported, 12 to 25 dollars. Great bargains in Auction Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

UPHOLSTERY.—Mattings and carpets laid, town and country, *positively* when ordered, at
PATTEN'S Upholstery Store,
No 1408 Chesnut street.

STOP! and try Hasheesh Candy before purchasing any other medicine. Its effects in cases of Nervous Disorders are wonderful and its great Eastern reputation will soon dim before its reception in the Western World. All should use it. For sale by all druggists.

PATTEN'S DOLLAR CURTAINS and Dollar Shades. The wonder is he can sell them so low. It is a fact, however. All are getting bargains at
PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, and all affections of the Lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is sure to cure them.

CURTAINS.—Lace Curtains, new Auction Curtains, One Dollar, at
PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES REDUCED.—Persons desiring Photographs should patronize B. F. Reimer, No. 634 Arch street. Pictures sure to please, and charges moderate. See specimens at No. 624 Arch street.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s "One-price" first-class Clothing House, established in 1859, under the Continental Hotel.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR—No humbug.—Real Gilt Shades only one dollar, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s "One-price" first-class Clothing House, established in 1859, under the Continental Hotel.

CLOTHING READY-MADE and made to order, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

"Lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

MATTRESS AND BEDDING made over at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

STECK & Co.'s PIANOS—Over *one thousand* of these celebrated instruments in use in Philadelphia. Only at J. E. GOULD'S, Seventh and Chesnut.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, unlike and superior to any and all reed instruments. Only at J. E. GOULD'S, Seventh and Chesnut.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

TINNED CHEESE AND BUTTER KNIVES, being protected from rust are certainly more cleanly for grocers' use. These, and those with plain steel blades, are for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

IRON DUMB-BELLS AND QUOITS OF VARIous sizes, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

LIKE THE BOYS' "JOHNNY JUMP-UP," the Patent Oiler, if it fails or is carelessly thrown down, will always set itself upright, and thus prevent any waste of the oil. Several sizes, and also the usual kinds of Oilers, are for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

MARRIED.

SAILER—WATTS.—On the 16th ultimo, by Rev. William G. Johnstone, Mr. DANIEL SAILER to MARY FRANCES, daughter of Mr. Richard Watts.

MARTER—OWENS.—On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Theo. Stevens, Mr. F. T. MARTER to Miss KITIE OWENS, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BOWER.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, GEORGE C. BOWER, Jr., in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, George C. Bower, N. E. corner of Sixth and Vine streets, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

GILL.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. ROSANNA GILL.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 328 N. Fifteenth street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

RUBICAM.—On the 3d instant, JONATHAN RUBICAM, in the 86th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and the Carpenters' Company are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1025 Wood street, on Monday next, the 7th instant, at 9 o'clock.

SIEENSON.—On the 2d instant, Mrs. JANE SIEENSON, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Mr. John Steenson, No. 1422 Hanover street, on Monday morning, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

WRIGHT.—On the evening of the 4th instant, Mr. ALEXANDER WRIGHT, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Chester, Pa., on Monday, the 7th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY,

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR,
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass of vein or ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay or an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore.

Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 9

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT,

Are Manufacturing their New Styles of

PAPER HANGINGS FOR SPRING,

And Samples and Lots of New Goods are now coming in from their manufactory, which, with a fresh importation of FRENCH DESIGNS, are ready for the inspection of their customers.

The increased facilities of their new and more extensive Factory enable them to produce much handsomer and finished styles.

IMITATION FRESCO DESIGNS

FOR

Parlors, Entries, Ceilings, Etc. Etc.,

PREPARED [4 19 thsm1m

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

CHOLERA

PREVENTED AND CURED.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KEEP ON HAND A BOTTLE OF

DOCTOR FITLER'S

CELEBRATED

CARMINATIVE.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

Thousands testify it to be a CERTAIN CURE for

Cholera, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Looseness, Sleeplessness, Etc.

For Adults, Children, and Infants.

PRICE 25 CENTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RHEUMATISM.

DR. FITLER'S

Great Rheumatic Remedy.

The most Valuable Medicine Ever Offered to the Public.

Guaranteed to have Never Failed, in any Instance, to Cure Permanently the Worst Forms of

RHEUMATISM.

PRICE $5·00. [5 5 1m8p

HIGHEST REFERENCES GIVEN.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use on over twenty-five of the Railroads in this country, and on trial by over fifty others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,

26 DEY Street, New York.

SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 3 8 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

For sale by SIXTY CENTS PER POUND
WILLIAM P. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
4 28 8p Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

One Price

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No 604 MARKET STREET,

ABOVE SIXTH.

Prices reduced to the lowest point

A fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand. Custom Work made to order at very short notice, in style and durability unsurpassed. [4 3) 1m 8p

"HUNTED TO DEATH."—It makes no claim to literary merit. It is a spicy, wide-awake, rollicking story of Fun and Adventure with pretty women and love making sufficient to satisfy any one.

Captain George, the hero a gay, dashing man of the world piques the curiosity of all as he steps on board "The Monarch," at Liverpool for New York.

His life and adventures on board ship—in New York city, at the St. Nicholas—in Saratoga—at the St. Charles in New Orleans—in Australia—at the Opera House in Paris—closing with a happy marriage party in England, where the mystery surrounding him is cleared up—rivets the attention of the reader, as but few stories can.

Price 75 cents, at any Bookstore.
1t LOKING, Publisher, Boston.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE,
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE,
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE,
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 1 4§

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTION.

SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
BROAD Street below Walnut.

The Swimming Department of this Institution will open the 1st of MAY, with increased facilities and additional comfort in its accommodations.

In consideration of the prompt and liberal support with which the programme of last season was received, no subscription lists have been distributed for this season, but the manager trusts that all those of his patrons desirous to encourage the same plan for the coming season will enter their names at the office before the 15th of May, bearing in mind that cleanliness, regularity of habits, daily exercise, and an easy heart, has proved at all times the best preventive against disease.

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BATH WILL BE ALWAYS THAT OF SUMMER HEAT.

The Institution will be open for public inspection from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. next Tuesday, the 1st of May and its friends and the public are respectfully invited. Regular instruction to begin on the Wednesday following. 4 30 6t

EUROPEAN TAN BATHS' INSTITUTE, under the supervision of
DR. PLANTIZ,
No. 12 N. NINTH Street.

For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteric or Epileptic Convulsions, and all maladies originating from disease in the body, of the blood such as Piles, Tetter, open Wounds, etc. Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.

Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. [4 13 1mrp

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY IN HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 3 13

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

Wonderful Scientific Discovery.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw, etc.

2. ORGANS AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painful Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterus Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNPARALLED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WANNUT Street.

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, iron founder, No. 1022 Hanover street; Geo. ge Douglass, Local express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, pub. lisher, No. 18 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Assessor Second District Philadelphia, Walnut above Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Hassall) military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Peacuze, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Dr. Medlane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. A. Pleasonton, Brigadier General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
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ELECTROPATHY.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,

THE

SCIENTIFIC

MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

Are treating with remarkable success all acute and Chronic Diseases, at their

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,

No. 1230 WALNUT Street,

One Door East of Thirteenth Street.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others inter